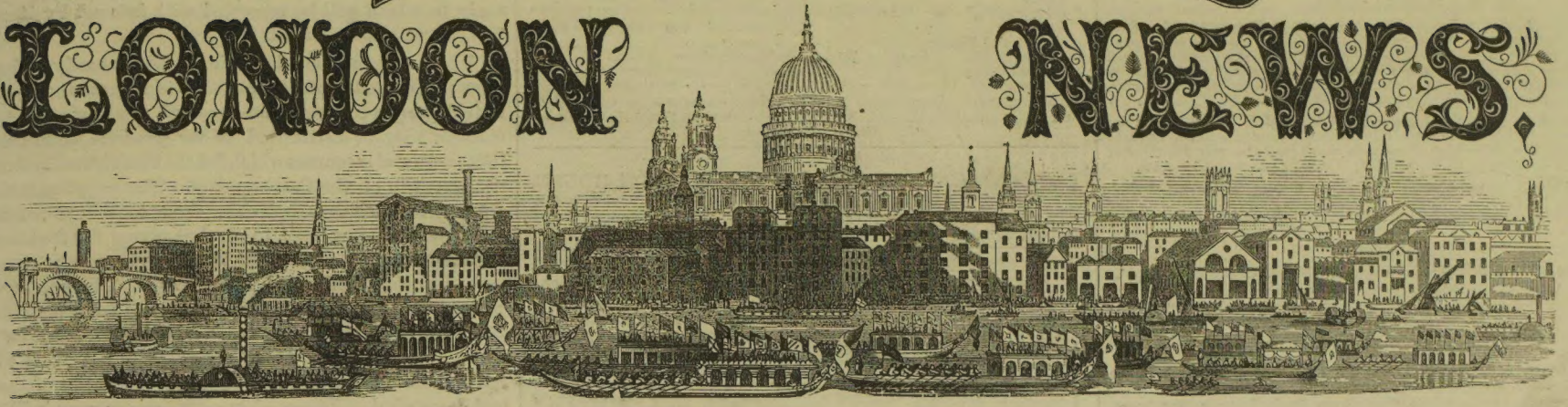


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1910.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS (SIXPENCE. By Post, 6½d.)



W.H.O

W.J.P

LIEUTENANT CAMERON AND SOME OF HIS AFRICAN FOLLOWERS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult., at Tramore Lodge, Putney, the wife of Henry Trengrove, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at 42, Wilton-crescent, Viscountess Emlyn, of a daughter.

On the 23rd ult., at 5, Hyde Park-place, Lady Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at the British Vice-Consulate at Bayonne, and subsequently, on the 24th, at the parish church of Biarritz, by the Curé of Biarritz, assisted by the Rev. C. Bell, Cecil Halcott Fendall, Esq., Captain Isle of Wight Artillery Militia, eldest son of the late Thomas Halcott Fendall, of the Foreign Office, to Mary Sarah, second daughter of Denis Stryne Lawlor, Esq., J.P., in the county of Kerry, and late of Castle Lough, Killarney.

On Jan. 4, at St. John the Evangelist, Weston Moor River, Natal, by the Rev. George Smith, Incumbent, Edward John, youngest son of the late George Turner, Esq., Fletching, Sussex, to Edith Isabella, only daughter of the late Major-General R. C. Wroughton. Colonial papers please copy.

On the 26th ult., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clapham, the Rev. Hugh Martin Short, M.A., Vicar of Thornthwaite, Keswick, and J.P. for Cumberland, to Emma Catherine (Lady Cox), widow of Sir Francis Hawtrey Cox, Bart.

## DEATHS.

On Dec. 11, 1875, at Dunedin, New Zealand, Mr. John Weston, aged 46.

On Dec. 25, 1875 (Christmas Day), at Lucknow, India, Lizzie, the loving and beloved wife of Mr. Alfred Alone, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Alexander Ramage, H.E.I.C.S., aged 28 years.

On the 28th ult., at Dinglefield, Liverpool, John James, eldest son of the late John James Rowe, Esq., aged 27 years.

On the 25th ult., at Ivy Lodge, Lower Clapton, Harriet Crampton, in the 54th year of her age, deeply regretted.

On the 30th ult., at No. 6, Rue Castiglione, Paris, Isabelle Constance, widow of the late Thomas Greaves Barlow, O.E., of 42, Parliament-street, Westminster, and 5, Delamere-terrace, Paddington.

On the 28th ult., at 102, Gloucester-crescent, Hyde Park, Samuel Swabey, Esq., F.R.C.S., of bronchitis, son of the late Captain Swabey, R.H.A.

On the 24th ult., at 5, Upper Church-street, Bath, the Rev. John Arthur Hervey, M.A., of Glan Hafan, Montgomeryshire, Rector of Penstrowed and Honorary Canon of Bangor, aged 68.

On the 25th ult., at 16, Great Stuart-street, Edinburgh, James Warburton Regbie, M.D.

On the 1st inst., at the Deanery, Westminster, Lady Augusta Stanley, after a protracted illness.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11.

## SUNDAY, MARCH 5.

First Sunday in Lent.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the

Rev. E. Auriol, Rector of St.

Dunstan's-in-the-West; 3.15 p.m.,

the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m.,

the Rev. Gordon Calthorpe, Vicar

of St. Augustine's, Highbury.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev.

Charles Pritchard, Santian Professor

of Astronomy, Oxford; 3 p.m.,

the Ven. Archdeacon Hecsey.

St. James's, noon, the Bishop of

Bangor.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of

London; 3 p.m., the Bishop of

Edinburgh, Dr. Cottrell.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry

White, Chaplain in Ordinary to

the Queen; 7 p.m., the Bishop of

Bangor.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr.

Vaughan, Master of the Temple;

8 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader

at the Temple.

## MONDAY, MARCH 6.

Accession of Charles I., King of

Wurtemberg, 1823.

Levée to be held by the Queen at

Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.

Royal Institution, 2 p.m., general

monthly meeting.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Pro-

fessor St. George Mivart on Apes).

Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. R.

Russell on Green Crops for Sheep

Feeding).

Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., election

of officers and council.

Musical Association, 4.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m.

(Mr. George Jannin on Wool-

dyeing).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R.

Cooper on the Horus Myth).

Monday Popular Concert, St. James's

Hall, 8 p.m.

Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr.

Perry F. Nussey on the Channel

Railway).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Dis-

cussion on the Agricultural Hold-

ings Act).

United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor

Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).

Society for Promoting Christian

Knowledge, 2 p.m.

Women's Educational Union, Exeter

Hall, 6 p.m. (Mr. A. Sonnenschein

on Teaching Physical Geography).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.

(Discussion on Floods, Rainfall,

Evaporation, and Percolation).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Pro-

fessor A. H. Garrod on the Anatomy

of the Scolopaceus; Mr. T. E.

Buckley on the Geographical Dis-

tribution of South African Game).

Opening of the Grocers' Company's

Wing in the London Hospital,

Whitechapel, by the Queen, noon.

Society of Biblical Archaeology,

8.30 p.m. (the Rev. W. Houghton

on the Domestic Animals repre-

sented in Assyrian Sculptures;

papers by Mr. H. Fox Talbot and

W. St. Chad Boscawen).

Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Ernest

Walcott's Entertainment).

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.

Literary Fund, anniversary, 3 p.m.

Drawing-room to be held by the

Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3.

Architects' Benevolent Society, an-

nuual meeting.

Institute of British Architects, 5 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. A.

Lutschauing on the Hull-Marking

of Jewellery).

Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

Medical Society, anniversary, 8.30.

Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W.

Ramsay on the Precipitation of

Clay Dissolved in Water; papers by

Messrs. J. E. Muir, H. Hicks, W.

J. Harrison, and J. D. Keckul).

Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. H.

Burton on some Gaelic Songs).

Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.

West London Scientific Association,

8 p.m. (Mr. H. D'Arcy Power on

the Hymenoptera; Mr. B. B.

Woodward on the Fauna of the

Hampstead Ponds).

Royal Society, President's reception,

9 p.m.

## THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor

Gladstone on the Non-Metallic

Elements).

London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. A. J.

Ellis on English Dialects).

Historical Society, 8 p.m.

Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor

E. M. Barry on Architecture).

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

Full moon, 6.12 a.m.

Eclipse of the moon, partly visible at

Greenwich, begins 5.21 a.m.

Marriage of the Prince and Princess

of Wales, 1833.

Accession of Louis II., King of

Bavaria, 1884.

Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor

W. H. Flower on the Extinct

Animals of North America, 9 p.m.)

College of Physicians, Gulstonian

Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Shepherd on

the Natural History of Pulmonary

Consumption).

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.

(Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham

on Ben Jonson).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 7 p.m.

(Mr. J. J. Taylor on the Sinking of

a Coal-Pit in the Rhondia Valley).

Society of Arts, Chemical Section,

8 p.m. (Mr. R. Warrington on the

Manufacture of Citric and Tartaric

Acids).

## SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor

Croom Robertson on the Human

Senses).

Horticultural Society, promenade,

3 p.m.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.

South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m.

(Mr. Ernst Pauer on the Clavecin

and Piano-forte).

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND  
DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 4,

Portrait of Miss Emily Mott. "Cracked Heads," at the Strand Theatre. Poets and Players in Shakespeare's Time. "L'Etranger," at the Théâtre Français. A French Pot-Hunter. Circular Notes. A Sporting Trip to India. Reviews. Chess. Shooting Notes. Athletics. Coursing, by "Brigadier." A Recent Visit to Vespasian. The Doings of the Oxford and Cambridge Crews. "Mended Hearts." American Sport. Royal Sport in India. The Concert at the Albert Hall. And all the Athletic, Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week. Office, 193, Strand.

WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE. The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by Deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence; or bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FAIRPE, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The Tenth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE. — PICTURE GALLERY. — The Directors again offer SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS for the BEST PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited for 1876-7. Works received up to March 31 for the New Season. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 6. TUESDAY.—W. S. Gilbert's Celebrated Haymarket Comedy, PYGMALION AND GALATEA. WEDNESDAY.—HAGUE'S MINSTRELS (The Slave Tramp). THURSDAY.—PAUL PRY, and Charles Mathews' WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? SATURDAY.—POPULAR CONCERT. Admission, ONE SHILLING every day, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 10, at 7.30, Handel's SAMSON. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Fabiani, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. George Fox, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets 3s., 6s. and 10s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists—Madame Edith Wynne and Mrs. Osmond, Madame Antoinette Sterling (her only appearance at the Ballad Concerts this season), Miss Annie Butterworth, Madame Osborne Williams and the Sisters Badie; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Maybrick, and Edward Lloyd, Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith, The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets, to admit four, 21s.) Balcony, 3s.; Area, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street; and of the usual Agents.

OLYMPIC.—THE GASCON, a Real Success.—Superb Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery. Mrs. Rousby as Marie Stuart, Mr. Henry Neville as The Gascon, EVERY EVENING at 7.45. Box-office open from Eleven to Five, where seats can be booked one month in advance. No Booking Fees. No Free List.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, W. Holland. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, Second Edition of the Fantomine. JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Nelly Power specially engaged to play Jack. Preceded at Seven, by SCHOOL FOR NUFFES. Conclude with New Harlequinade—Glow, H. Taylor; Policeman, J. Fawn; Harlequin, Nellie Moon; Columbine, Susie Vaughan. Morning Performances Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two. Children half price.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Every Evening at 7. The Olympic Drama, CLYDIE, and Olympic Artists.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY. Lat. 51° 28' 26" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

| DAY.     | DAILY MEANS OF      |                         |            |                    |                  | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.              |   | Rain in 24 hours, next morning. |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|
|          | Barometer Corrected | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum, read at 10 p.m. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at next morning. |                                 |
|          |                     |                         |            |                    |                  |                          |                          |                    |   |                                 |
| February | Inches              | °                       | °          | °                  | 0-10             | °                        | °                        |                    | Miles.                                      | In.                             |
| 16       | 29.681              | 47.5                    | 42.7       | 85                 | 10               | 43.3                     | 51.8                     | SW. WSW.           | 338   | 0.03                            |
| 17       | 29.662              | 51.1                    | 48.7       | 92                 | 10               | 46.7                     | 54.8                     | WSW. SW.           | 470   | 0.28                            |
| 18       | 29.358              | 50.2                    | 44.6       | 82                 | 9                | 47.9                     | 53.8                     | SSW. SW.           | 517   | 1.44                            |
| 19       | 29.418              | 46.8                    | 38.7       | 75                 | 6                | 44.8                     | 52.0                     | WSW. SW.           | 224   | 0.23                            |
| 20       | 29.705              | 41.9                    | 38.7       | 90                 | —                | 40.1                     | 45.5                     | E. ESE.            | 200   | 4.05                            |
| 21       | 29.771              | 49.8                    | 47.5       | 92                 | 10               | 43.7                     | 54.3                     | SSW. SW.           | 550   | 0.18                            |
| 22       | 29.505              | 49.2                    | 43.9       | 83                 | 8                | 46.7                     | 54.3                     | SW. SSW.           | 400   | 0.16                            |
| 23       | 29.724              | 44.6                    | 35.4       | 72                 | 8                | 40.6                     | 49.2                     | WSW. W.            | 472   | 0.00                            |
| 24       | 30.044              | 40.2                    | 26.5       | 61                 | 4                | 35.8                     | 45.1                     | W. WNW.            | 196   | 0.00                            |
| 25       | 29.691              | 42.6                    | 40.1       | 92                 | 10               | 35.8                     | 46.5                     | SSW. SSE.          | 303   | 2.20                            |
| 26       | 29.456              | 47.8                    | 43.5       | 86                 | 8                | 44.7                     | 51.6                     | WSW. SW.           | 438   | 0.50                            |
| 27       | 29.474              | 47.7                    | 44.5       | 90                 | —                | 44.3                     | 52.3                     | WSW. SSW.          | 330   | 0.30                            |
| 28       | 29.703              | 49.9                    | 45.4       | 85                 | 8                | 42.8                     | 57.0                     | SW. WSW.           | 354   | 0.25                            |
| 29       | 29.761              | 50.7                    | 45.5       | 84                 | 7                | 45.9                     | 58.3                     | SW. WSW.           | 294   | 0.25                            |



throne. It is said that Queen Isabella, his mother, is about to return to Madrid. If so, she will probably constitute a focus of intrigue within the fatal influence of which her inexperienced son will almost surely be drawn. The Parliament, upon which he ought to be able to lean, is a packed assembly. The nobles and notabilities by whom he is surrounded eschew Liberalism as they would poison. If, as might be supposed from his first proclamation, he is politically enlightened as well as morally inclined, he will have hard work of it. No one can presume, of course, to anticipate the character of his future sway. At present, dark clouds are round about his path, and we can only desire on his behalf that he may emerge from them with a reputation of which his country may reasonably be proud.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, after holding a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, visited the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House. Prince Leopold arrived at Buckingham Palace from Oxford. The Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with her Majesty. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Princess's Theatre.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duchess of Cambridge yesterday week at St. James's Palace. In the afternoon the Queen was present at a concert at the Royal Albert Hall, given by command of her Majesty, at which the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold were present. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Count and Countess Gleichen dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty visited the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley, at the Deanery, Westminster, on Saturday last. Princess Beatrice accompanied the Duchess of Edinburgh on a visit to the British Museum, and afterwards to the Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the palace at a quarter past four p.m. and drove to Paddington, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, on her return to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Dean of Chester officiated. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and the Dean of Windsor dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited Madame Van de Weyer, on Monday, at New Lodge. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., arrived at the castle and, after receiving his badge of office from the Queen, kissed hands on his appointment as Master of the Ceremonies. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Prince Leopold visited Wellington College. His Royal Highness was received by the head master (the Rev. E. C. Wickham), who conducted the Prince through the college. His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baroness Hochschild, Earl and Countess Spencer, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Haines, K.C.B., and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph dined with the Queen.

The Duchess Dowager of Hamilton (Princess Marie of Baden) and her daughter, the Princess of Monaco, visited her Majesty on Tuesday, and remained to luncheon. Major Pickard arrived at the castle. Prince and Princess Christian and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

Prince Leopold left the castle, on Wednesday, for London, en route for the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, left the castle, on Thursday, for Clarence House.

The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Rev. Canon H. Pearson has dined with her Majesty.

The Queen heard with profound regret of the death of Lady Augusta Stanley on Wednesday.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., resigned; and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., to be Extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Viscount Torrington has succeeded Viscount Hawarden as Lord in Waiting and Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy, C.B., has succeeded Major-General H. Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Queen held the first Court of the season, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace. The Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present. The Duchess of Edinburgh was unable to be present in consequence of being in deep mourning. The Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the state saloons, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the court of the palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock. In attendance upon her Majesty were the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Waterpark, Lady S. Lindsay, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Mary E. Pitt, and the great officers of state of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train trimmed with sable and erape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a diamond coronet. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of diamonds and amethysts, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, the Portuguese and Spanish orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black velvet, ornamented with plisses and folds of velvet, and train also of black velvet with plisses of velvet and lined with poult-de-soie. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments, corsage, necklace, and earrings of diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of pale lilac poult-de-soie, trimmed with valenciens and bouquets of syringa. Head-dress, veil, feathers, diamonds, and emeralds. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of emeralds and diamonds, and the orders of St. Catherine of Russia, the Portuguese order of St. Isabella, the order of Victoria and Albert, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family orders.

This being a Collar Day, the knights of the several orders wore their respective collars.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the principal mem-

bers of the corps, with the ladies of their respective families. In the diplomatic circle various ladies and gentlemen, foreigners of distinction, were presented to her Majesty. The following were also presented to the Queen:—The Attorney-General for Ireland, Miss Slater-Booth, Mr. T. F. Callaghan, Mrs. Callaghan, Mr. Cameron of Lochiel, Lady Margaret Cameron of Lochiel, Lady Maud Cecil, Viscountess Clifden, Mrs. R. H. Collins, Viscount Crichton, M.P., Lady de Ros, the Earl of Dunmore, Mr. Francis Clare Ford, Mr. William Forster, Mrs. Forster, Lady Giffard, Commander Sir John Glover, G.C.M.G., Miss Louisa Hamilton Gordon, Miss Goschen, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Haines, Lady Haines, the Hon. Alice Harbord, Miss Evelyn Hardy, Sir John Holker, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, Miss Marion Jackson, Lady Kilmarnock, Mr. C. H. Kortright, Governor of Sierra Leone, Miss Mary Liddell, Miss Lopes, Mr. Arthur Macalister, Premier of Queensland, Mrs. Bulkeley Mathew, Miss Margaret Ponsonby, Sir Rawson W. Rawson, Mr. Salt, Mrs. Salt, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Miss Sumner, Lady Wade. Nearly a thousand persons of distinction received notifications to attend the Court.

### THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levée was held, on Tuesday, at St. James's Palace, by the Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present. The usual ceremonial was observed, and the Duke of Edinburgh entered the Throne-Room in the customary state, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the other Royal personages. The chief members of the Corps Diplomatique were present, and Count Bismarck-Schierstein was presented. The general circle was numerously attended, and upwards of 200 presentations were made to the Duke of Edinburgh.

### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will hold a Levée at Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

The Queen's visit to the London Hospital will take place on Tuesday next, when her Majesty will leave Buckingham Palace at ten minutes past eleven, and, proceeding by way of the Embankment, Queen-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, Aldgate, and Whitechapel, reach the London Hospital at twelve o'clock. Her Majesty will be accompanied by a military escort, a guard of honour being also in attendance.

The Queen will hold the first Drawingroom of the season on Wednesday next.

Her Majesty is expected to leave England for the Continent on the 25th inst. The Queen will proceed direct to Baden-Baden, and after her visit to Germany will return to Windsor to meet the Prince of Wales.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, continues at Marlborough House. Her Royal Highness was present with the Queen at the Court, and at the concert in the Royal Albert Hall, and she has also dined with her Majesty. The Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Leeds, went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday. Her Royal Highness takes daily driving exercise.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a distinguished party at dinner, on Wednesday, at Gloucester House, Piccadilly.

Prince Christian presided at a meeting of a large number of the inhabitants of Old Windsor and Windsor Park, on Monday, for the purpose of presenting to the late Vicar, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, a testimonial on his leaving the parish to go to the vicarage of Windsor. The gift was a Bible, handsomely bound, with massive silver corners and clasp, on which an inscription is engraved. Prince Christian dined with Lieutenant-Colonel George Grant Gordon and the officers of the first battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, at their mess, Victoria Barracks, Windsor.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with the Secretary of State for War and Mrs. Gathorne Hardy on Saturday. Mrs. Gathorne Hardy had an early reception in the evening.

The Dowager Duchess of Hamilton (née Princess Marie of Baden) and the Princess of Monaco have arrived in town.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait had a dinner party at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday.

The Duke of Sutherland left Cairo on Sunday en route for England. The Duchess of Sutherland is staying at Torquay.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The Duke of Northumberland has left town for Bourne-mouth.

The Duke of Devonshire has left Devonshire House for Holker Hall.

The Duke and Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Mary Primrose have arrived at Cleveland House, St. James's-square, from Battle Abbey.

Lord and Lady Lytton have left town for Paris, en route for India.

The Right Hon. the Speaker will hold his levées on the evenings of Wednesday, the 8th inst., and of Wednesday, the 15th inst., at ten o'clock. Full dress.

The marriage of Professor Tyndall to Miss Louisa Claud Hamilton, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, took place on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey. The marriage was celebrated by Dean Stanley, at his especial request; and as a mark of friendship for the learned Professor the Dean selected the chapel of Henry VII. for the rite.

### THE QUEEN AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

The presence of her Majesty, yesterday week, at the grand miscellaneous concert which took place in the Royal Albert Hall, was an occasion of some interest to the West-End Londoners. The Queen and her suite, in six close carriages, set out from Buckingham Palace at a quarter to four o'clock, her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Wales, occupying the first carriage, while in those which followed were the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. Her Majesty's suite included Lady Waterpark, Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Miss Pott, the Hon. Miss Stopford, Lord Hawarden, Lord Hertford, General Ponsonby, and Colonel M'Neil. Sir William Knollys and Miss Knollys were in attendance on the Princess of Wales. The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the Council of the Royal Albert Hall, was among the very earliest to show himself at the hall, and to see that the preparations were complete for her Majesty's reception. The vast area was crowded with company, the high-priced seats especially offering a spectacle which seldom gladdens the eyes of those who are interested in the fortunes of the Albert Hall. The Queen, who had been received at the principal entrance by the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. C. J. Freake, and the chief officials of the building, entered

the Royal box punctually at four o'clock, the immense assemblage rising to receive her with all due respect. Her Majesty acknowledged by repeated bows this silent greeting, and then took her place, having to the right Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Edinburgh, to the left the Princess of Wales and Prince Leopold. All the Royal ladies had put on more or less sombre attire. The magnificent bouquets supplied by Mr. Wills, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, Onslow-crescent, lined the front of the box. These marked it out quite as effectively as did the crimson and gold hangings on which was emblazoned the Royal arms. The National Anthem having been sung, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, a movement of applause went round the hall, and the audience settled down to enjoy the concert.

### LIEUTENANT CAMERON IN AFRICA.

A portrait and memoir of this brave and clever young naval officer, who has explored so much of the interior of Africa within the last two years, appeared in our last publication. We have received a sketch that shows him in his travelling attire, with some of his native African attendants, which subject is now presented to the reader in our front-page Engraving. On Monday evening last, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Henry Rawlinson, the President, spoke of the probability of Lieutenant Cameron's speedy arrival in England. He was at Loanda when last heard of, and intended leaving that place about the end of January for Madeira, but the latest telegraphic news from Madeira had not yet reported him to have got there. The commander of her Majesty's naval squadron on the West African station had on Jan. 15 dispatched the gun-boat Sirius to Loanda, with instructions to her commander to hold himself at the disposal of Lieutenant Cameron to convey his men to the Cape of Good Hope. It was highly satisfactory to find the commodore thus placing this vessel at the disposal of Lieutenant Cameron; but the special instructions sent out by the Admiralty to that effect could not have reached the station at the time. It was probable, however, that the gun-boat would reach Loanda too late to be of service to Cameron, for she had not been dispatched from Ascension till Jan. 15, and could not arrive at Loanda till the end of the month.

### THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

Several additional sketches of the incidents of this unhappy struggle, which has lately so much engaged the attention of European statesmen, are presented in our Engravings. One is furnished by the correspondent of the *Rousski Mir*, and shows what he saw at the battle of Jan. 26; but the sketch of the capture of a Turkish convoy is of an earlier date, and was taken by our own Special Artist while in the country, which he left some weeks ago. It is considered worthy of remark that the insurgent bands were able to hold their position in a level country, and upon the road which was absolutely necessary to the existence of the Turkish army. They held it for two weeks against that army, which had gone into winter quarters within ten miles of the insurgent positions. It was necessary to concentrate all the available Turkish forces in the province to drive 2000 insurgents off that road—ill-provided, ill-armed, ill-organised men, only disciplined by continual combat. Such was the Herzegovinian band opposed to an army which various statements put at a figure between 6000 and 8000, with a crowd of irregulars, eight guns, and half a dozen pashas. The result was a Turkish victory, but such a victory as only showed how nearly Herzegovina is in the hands of the insurrection. The defeated army, with inappreciable losses, occupied three days in making the movement of only five hours' walk, securing everything movable in its retreat. When all its preparations were completed, with perfect tranquillity and deliberation it made its arrangements with the Committee, and, instead of crossing the Austrian frontier as Muchtar Pasha confidently expected, marched round his force, through a country entirely unprotected. So, without meeting any obstacle in a raid of ten days, more or less, it reached the point from which it started before commencing the movement to blockade Trebinje, and dropped into winter quarters without molestation or anxiety. Meanwhile the whole Turkish army began to build block-houses across the country as a last resource, without a thought of molesting the insurgents in their position three or four hours' march away from it. It is stated that the troops engaged in the battle of the 26th comprised battalions of the Sultan's Guard and the élite of the Albanian troops—regarded as the best elements of the Turkish army—a fact which shows how the army is being used up to sustain this struggle. The fact that they were recently marched into Herzegovina by Sinitza, through the destructive inclemency of the present winter in that high and desolate region, indicates what these reinforcements are costing the Turkish empire.

The total amount of the Navy Estimates for the ensuing year is £11,288,872 (including £197,480 for conveyance of troops), against £10,825,194 last year. The largest item of augmentation is £449,992, under the head of "steam machinery and ships built by contract." The number of officers, men, and boys for whom a vote is asked is 40,400—a decrease of 200.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a report was adopted from the Parliamentary committee on the subject of the water supply of London, in which they recommended that the City Corporation be conferred with, and that it should be ascertained from the Home Secretary whether the Government would support a measure for placing the water supply in the hands of the responsible public authorities if it were introduced by the board and the Corporation.

The collection of choice pictures selected from the works of eminent British and foreign artists, now on view at Mr. E. Fox White's gallery, 48, Pall-mall, is worthy of a visit, as comprising some of those which have gained high approval. Among these are several landscapes by Linnell, the "Highland Spate" of Graham, "A View from my Garden," by Millais, the beautiful "Florentine Youth" of F. Leighton, and Marcus Stone's popular work called "Sain et Sau," the return home of a French soldier. Their merits are known to many of our readers.

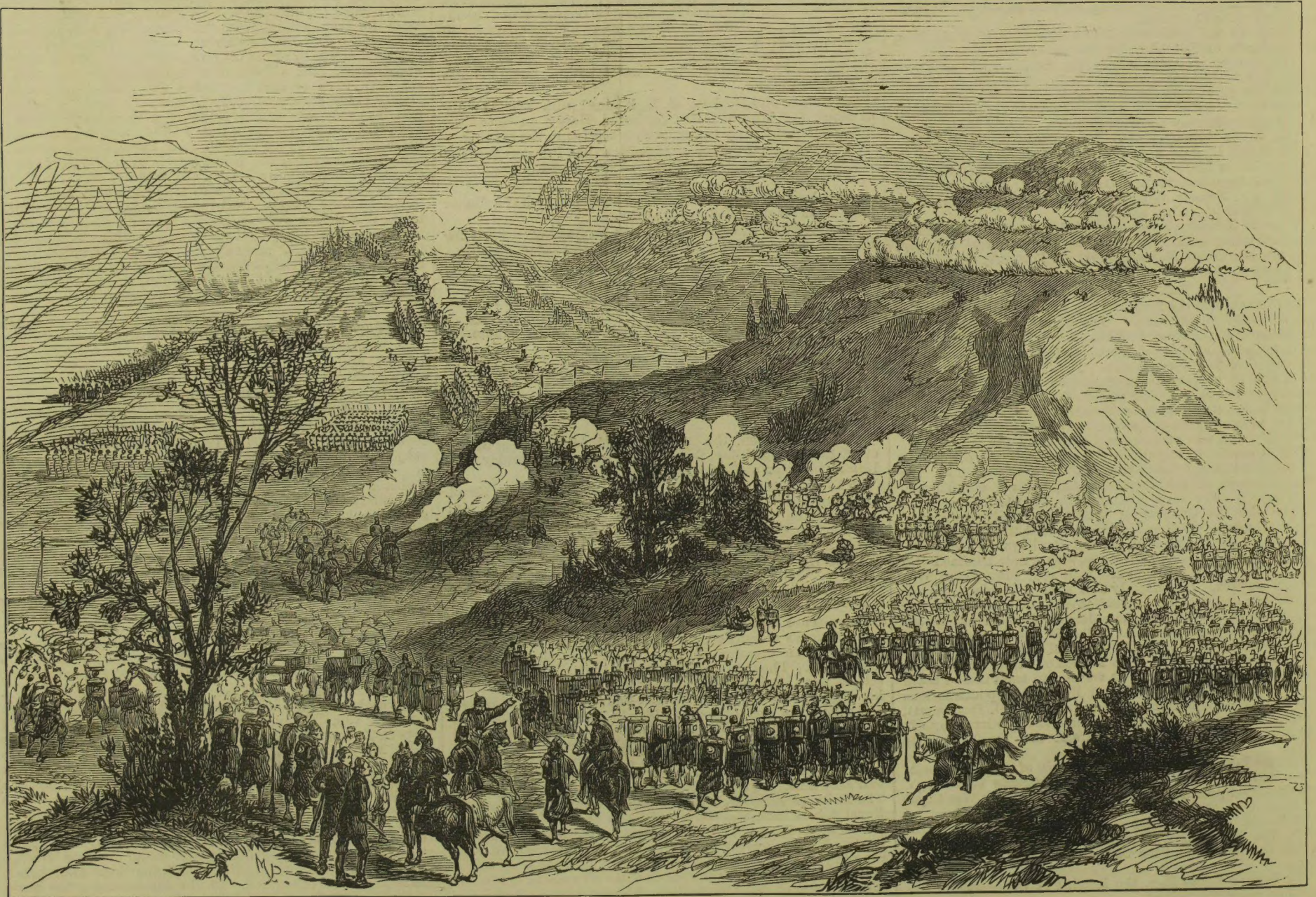
Lord Teynham's residence, The Tower-House, Shooter's-hill, was broken into on Monday night, and jewellery of considerable value stolen. The robbery was similar in several respects to one committed a week before at the seat of Sir John Mayon Wilson at Charlton. The time selected was while the household was at evening prayers. The thieves procured a ladder from some building works at a considerable distance from the house, and, having gained access to the grounds, climbed to the window of Lady Teynham's dressing-room. The window was forced open by a lever driven under the lower sash, and the thieves guarded themselves against a possible surprise by inserting a wedge under the door. Having collected all the valuables within reach, they went away before the robbery was discovered.—On the same evening the house of the Earl of Egmont, at Banstead, was entered by thieves between eight and nine o'clock, and £40 0 worth of jewellery stolen from her Ladyship's bed-room.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.



REFUGEES BEGGING OUTSIDE AN HOTEL AT RAGUSA.



THE BATTLE OF JANUARY 26.  
FROM A SKETCH BY THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ROUSSKI MIR."





THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: INSURGENTS SURPRISING A TURKISH CONVOY.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 2.

It is generally expected that the 108 adjourned elections, which are to take place next Sunday, will result in another Republican victory, although the Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist committees are actively intriguing in favour of their nominees. The Central Imperialist Committee has issued a circular in which it announces that M. Rouher and his friends intend to postpone their agitation for a plebiscite until after the expiration of Marshal MacMahon's term of office, and advocating, meanwhile, a close alliance between the various fractions of the so-called Conservative party. For the furtherance of this idea the committee urges the electors to vote, next Sunday, for those Conservative candidates who—no matter what may be the precise shade of their opinions—obtained the greatest number of votes at the first balloting. Such a scheme, worked out with proper discipline, might undoubtedly swell the ranks of the minority; but it is doubtful whether the majority of the Bonapartist and Monarchical electors will be able to overcome their party prejudices. M. Gambetta, in a speech which he delivered at Lyons on Monday evening, counselled energetic opposition to the Bonapartists, and urged the newly-elected Republican deputies to act with redoubled wisdom and moderation, so as to prove that the Republic is a government of order and liberty. Altogether, the prospects of the popular party are highly satisfactory, and there is no fear of the 5th of March belying the 20th of February.

The new Chambers meet for the first time on Wednesday next, and it is scarcely likely that there will be any definite change in the present Ministerial arrangements until after the commencement of the Session. When the new Cabinet is formed it is probable that M. Dufaure will retain the office of Vice-President of the Council, which he now holds in virtue of M. Buffet's resignation, as well as the post of Minister of Justice; but the Viscomte de Meaux, Admiral de Montaignac, and MM. Wallon and Cailleux will, it is stated, be all four superseded. MM. Casimir Perier and Victor Lefranc are spoken of as candidates for the Ministry of the Interior, while Vice-Admiral Pothuau, M. Teisserenc du Bort, and M. Jules Simon are said to have had the portfolios of Marine, Commerce, and Education offered to them. It is extremely uncertain whether General de Cissey will remain Minister of War, although the President of the Republic is personally opposed to his withdrawal. As regards General de Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, it is generally understood that he will retire. General Bourbaki was at one moment designated as his successor, but the Republicans are opposed to his nomination on account of his Imperialist sympathies. The Duc Decazes—who, in consequence of the retirement of M. Chaffour, the Radical candidate, will probably be elected next Sunday as deputy for the eighth arrondissement of Paris—has every prospect of remaining at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the Republican party does not count in its ranks a single diplomatist of sufficient experience to take his place. It is evident that when the new Ministry is constituted it will be necessary to supersede numerous Royalist and Imperialist préfets and sous-préfets; up to the present, however, not a single resignation or dismissal is reported.

As regards the doings of the new Legislature, there are a variety of rumours in circulation. M. Victor Hugo and M. Madier de Montjau intend advocating a general and immediate amnesty in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies respectively; but the Moderate Republicans, judging from the speeches made at a meeting held the other evening at M. Thiers's house, are quite opposed to such a sweeping measure. Their idea is to nominate a new Committee of Pardons, invested with the power of authorising those exiles and political convicts who were more misled than guilty, and were innocent of crimes against the common law, to return to France. Besides the proposed amnesty, the raising of the state of siege and the repeal of the law on the appointment of mayors will be dealt with by the new Chambers at an early date.

Since the suppression of the traditional "Procession du Bœuf Gras" the Paris Carnival has invariably been a dull, lugubrious business. The masked ball at the Grand Opéra with which it was ushered in last Saturday night was crowded to excess, so much so that dancing was wellnigh out of the question; but it was quite destitute of any amusing feature. The same has been the case with the other *bals masqués et parés*, where one looked in vain for the crowds of holiday-makers in fancy dresses who used formerly to attend these kind of entertainments. On the other hand, the theatres and music-halls were, as of old, crowded with spectators; and, in spite of the rain, a large number of promenaders assembled on the boulevards in the evening, eagerly examining the few miserable-looking masks who, followed by flying detachments of gamins, chanced to pass by on their way to Frascati's or the Valentino.

Fresh inundations have been caused in different parts of the country by the rising of the Marne, the Seine, the Saône, and other rivers. In Paris the Seine has risen during the last few days to an alarming extent, and the authorities are busy taking steps to prevent any serious consequences.

The Carlists are flocking over the French frontier in large numbers, and several thousand have already been interned in various districts. It is reported that Don Carlos has been refused permission to sojourn for any time in France, though every facility is to be offered him for traversing the country en route for England or elsewhere.

It is reported that Blanqui, the irrepressible Radical agitator who was mixed up in the Commune of Paris, died the other day at the prison of Clairvaux, at the age of seventy-one.

## SPAIN.

The Carlist war is at an end. On Sunday night Don Carlos took refuge on French territory, at St. Jean Pied de Port, a place at the foot of the Pyrenees, and surrendered to the Governor of Bayonne. With him went General Lizarraga and five battalions of his troops. The whole of the Carlist Army, in fact, has been broken to pieces, crowds of the mountaineers having laid down their arms and thousands having returned to their homes. A Carlist manifesto has been published in Paris stating that Don Carlos, notwithstanding his defeat, has relinquished none of his claims, and declaring that he was not vanquished, nor compelled to leave Spain, but voluntarily entered France. Great enthusiasm prevails in Madrid.

The Cortes has been constituted, with Senor Posada Herrera as President. When members were called upon to take the oath Senor Castelar protested, and some uproar ensued. Ultimately all the members, including Castelar, took the oath.

Public rejoicings are being celebrated in Havannah, on account of the successes of the Royal troops and the flight of Don Carlos. Thirty thousand men are to be sent to Cuba.

## PORTUGAL.

The British Channel squadron arrived in the Tagus on Monday afternoon.

The new German Minister to the Portuguese Court has had

an audience of the King, in which he presented his credentials to his Majesty.

## ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel gave audience on Sunday to the members of the Burmese Embassy, who delivered to his Majesty an autograph letter from the King of Burmah.

The new session of Parliament will begin on the 6th inst.

The marriage of Captain Leitenitz, on the general staff in Rome, honorary aide-de-camp to the King, and Patricia Maule Ramsay, daughter of the late Major-General Ramsay, and niece of Lord Dalhousie, took place at Rome last week.

An official note, published in Rome, states that the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria have resolved to raise their respective Legations to the rank of Embassies.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany gave an audience, on Tuesday, to the Rev. James Davis, secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, and expressed great interest in that society.

The Lower House of the German Parliament has begun the discussion on the first reading of a bill for the constitution of the synod of the Evangelical Church of Prussia.

In consequence of a thaw the ice in several parts of Germany has broken up, and serious inundations have taken place. The Empress of Germany went on Wednesday to Magdeburg, in order to visit the scene of the recent floods, and to preside at a meeting of the Women's Relief Committee.

The English residents at Berlin, whose number is steadily increasing, have petitioned the Corporation for a plot of land on which to build an English church. By favour of the Emperor the Anglican colony are at present, and have for a long time past been, allowed the use of the Royal chapel in the Monbijou Palace; but the chapel is now found too small.

An Imperial decree has been issued prohibiting the importation into Germany of horned cattle from Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in these countries.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Alarming news comes of floods in Hungary. The Danube, which at Pesth is as broad as the Mississippi, had risen 24 ft. above its normal height on Saturday. Buda was inundated to a depth of 4 ft., and the old Buda district 10 ft. Fifty houses have been destroyed. In the district of New Pesth the water was rushing through the first-floor windows. Eighteen houses have fallen there. Large blocks of houses occupied by workmen became so many islands, and the inhabitants were without food. No communication with them was possible, as a north wind was blowing furiously and the river a torrent filled with floating ice. Many persons passed the night on the roofs of their houses. Five thousand were lodged in the churches. Widespread misery has been caused along the river. The Emperor and Empress have sent large donations for the relief of the sufferers.

Amid loud applause, the Austrian Minister of Justice, at the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath yesterday week, introduced the Civil Code Amendment Bill. In Monday's sitting the proposal to ratify the commercial convention concluded with Roumania was agreed to by 145 votes against 73. On Tuesday the Stocks and Shares Taxation Bill was read the third time, and the Treaty of Commerce, Navigation, and Amity concluded with the Hawaii Islands was also agreed to. Prince Aversperg, President of the Austrian Ministry, gave explanations in the Reichsrath, on Wednesday, as to the expulsion from Austrian territory of two foreign journalists, who, he said, had abused the hospitality afforded them by persistently publishing in foreign newspapers articles derogatory to the honour of Austria.

At the close of Wednesday's sitting the Lower House, after passing the bills on the order of the day, elected the members of the Austrian Delegation.

The administrative separation of the South Austrian and Italian railway systems has been finally arranged, the Austrian and Hungarian Governments having acted in perfect accord during the preliminary negotiations.

## AMERICA.

The Civil Service Committee has introduced a bill reducing the President's salary from 50,000 dols. to 25,000 dols. after the next term begins. The Senate has passed the bill reported by the Finance Committee amending the Acts authorising the refunding of the national debt almost unanimously. After restoring to their original amounts the professors' salaries which had been reduced by the House of Representatives, the Senate on Wednesday passed the Military Academy Bill.

A report on General Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine has been submitted to the House of Representatives. Mr. Fish considers that that connection was ill-advised and unfortunate, but is of opinion that there was no wrong intention. The House has asked for further information. [General Schenck denies emphatically the testimony of James E. Lyon, a witness before a Committee of Congress, in relation to his connection with the Emma Mining Company, and says he shall sail in the next steamer for the United States, to confront his calumniators and vindicate his reputation.]

After a protracted trial General Badcock, the private secretary of President Grant, has been acquitted of criminal complicity with the frauds of the whisky rings of St. Louis and Chicago. The *Times* correspondent states that General Badcock will not resume his position as the President's private secretary, and that the President's sons, Frederick and Ulysses Grant, will be secretaries hereafter.

Mr. Ames, the Governor of Mississippi, has been impeached by the Lower House of the Legislature of that State.

A resolution impeaching Mr. Kellogg, the Governor of the State of Louisiana, having been adopted by the House of Representatives on Monday, the Senate was immediately afterwards organised as a court, and dismissed the charges brought against Mr. Kellogg, thus virtually acquitting him before the House of Representatives had presented its case.

The Republicans of Connecticut have nominated Mr. Henry Robinson as their candidate for the post of Governor.

Two thousand United States troops, under Generals Crook and Custer, have been sent to the Yellowstone Region to operate against 1500 rebellious Indians, commanded by a chief named "The Sitting Bull."

## CANADA.

The Minister of Finance delivered his budget speech in the Dominion Parliament yesterday week. He made no proposals to change the Canadian tariff. The Dominion revenue from July 1, 1875, to the 10th inst. amounted to 13,000,000 dols., and the expenditure during the same period to 14,000,000 dols. An impression prevails that the duties will be increased.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Charles Cameron Lees, Lieutenant-Governor of Lagos, to be a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

Dr. Weirhold, of Kiel, well known for his writings on the early social condition of the people of Northern Germany and Scandinavia, has accepted the chair of German literature at the University of Breslau.

A Spanish guarda costa seized an English trading vessel five miles from Gibraltar. The crew of the English merchantman succeeded, however, in regaining possession of their vessel, and brought her into Gibraltar with the crew of the guarda costa, whom they had made prisoners.

The Jersey States have passed a bill for withdrawing the present copper coinage of thirteen pence to the shilling, and making a fresh issue based on the English system. It is intended to retain the existing style of coin bearing the Jersey arms on one side and the image of her Majesty on the other.

The executive committee of the Sir Moses Montefiore testimonial have adopted the following resolution:—"That it be recommended to the general committee that the fund be expended in the purchase of ground in the Holy Land, in the building of houses there, in establishing a loan fund, and in aiding the inhabitants in agricultural and trading pursuits."

A fancy fair for the benefit of the poor of Brussels was held, last Saturday, in the Hotel of the Comte Duval, Rue des Arts, Brussels, and was attended by all the rank and fashion of the Belgian capital. The Queen of the Belgians honored it with her presence, and among the visitors were all the foreign Ministers at the Belgian Court.

The *Times* publishes the following special telegram, dated Rangoon, Feb. 29:—"The Karennee Boundary Commission is expected to finish its labours before April. The stoppage was caused by a Karen policeman killing three of his comrades. No complications are expected to arise in consequence."

It is reported at Hong-Kong that the Japanese mission to Corea has been successful, the King of that country having acceded to the demands of the Japanese Government for the better protection of its subjects. A native company has been formed for the purpose of trading direct between China, England, and America.

News has reached Holland of the death, from cholera, of General Pel, commander of the Dutch forces in Acheen. General Wichers van Kercken has been appointed to succeed him, and has received instructions to prosecute the military operations with vigour. The Dutch forces are advancing, and several of the Acheenese chiefs are giving in their submission.

In the scheme for the formation of an Egyptian National Bank provision has been made for the nomination by the Khedive of three commissioners, to be recommended by England, France, and Italy. France and Italy have each agreed to appoint a commissioner. These two commissioners, with one nominated by the British Government, will be installed in office at the same time as Mr. Rivers Wilson, who undertakes the organisation of the Egyptian finances. Mr. Cave's report is said to show that the resources of Egypt will enable her to meet all charges without imposing any sacrifices upon the bondholders.—The *Times* learns with much regret that Sir Daniel Lange has ceased to be connected with the direction of the Suez Canal Company as representative of English interests.

During the months of December and January the following vessels carrying emigrants left for the Government of New Zealand:—In December, the Waipa, from London for Wellington, with 215 passengers; the Wellington, from Glasgow for Otago, with 50; the Gutenberg, from Hamburg for Wellington, with 164. In January, the Fernglen, from London for Nelson, Westland, and Marlborough, with 189; the Countess of Kintore and the Caitloch, from London for Canterbury, with 183 and 23 respectively; and the Pomona, from Glasgow for the Bluff, with 164. The total emigration for New Zealand in those two months was therefore 979 persons.—The following vessels which carried emigrants for the Government of New Zealand have arrived in that colony:—The Hudson, Otaki, Corona, Rangitiki, Jessie Osborne, and Hurunui.

Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains various despatches respecting the operations against the Malays, which have been received at the War Office from the commander of her Majesty's forces in China and the Straits Settlements. In one of these despatches Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, commanding the Malacca column, draws special attention to the "gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity" of Captain Channer, who, with two or three Ghookas, took a stockade by surprise, expelled the Malays, and then opened fire on two other stockades, and soon cleared them. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, commanding the 1st Ghookas, highly praises the conduct of his men, "under circumstances the most trying any force could have encountered, progressing through an almost imperceptible jungle track, over high hills, crossing and recrossing mountain streams and swampy dense forest, under torrents of rain, and having every night to clear dense jungle to enable the troops to bivouac."

Intelligence has been received of the loss of the emigrant-ship Strathmore, which left Gravesend for Otago, New Zealand, about ten months ago. There were eighty-nine persons on board, and of these forty-five have been lost. She was totally wrecked on a rock near the Crozet group of islands, on July 1, during a fog. Forty-four of the passengers and crew reached one of the islands, and upon Jan. 22 last they were rescued by the American whaler Young Phoenix. On Jan. 26, in latitude 42 south, and longitude 53 east, twenty of the survivors were transferred to the Sierra Morena. Those on board this latter vessel were landed at Point de Galle on Thursday week, and those remaining on the whaler were to be transferred to another vessel at the first convenient opportunity. The Crozet Islands are situated in the South Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward Islands. They are four in number, and are of volcanic formation.

## AMERICAN PRISON LIFE.

The New York City prisons, of which some account has been given with reference to a former Illustration, are under the management of the "Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." They have to take care of the hospitals, the cut-door medical relief, the workhouses and asylums, and the reformatory schools, as well as the prisons and penitentiaries, at a cost altogether of nearly one million and a quarter of dollars. Blackwell's Island is the locality of several different institutions, besides the House of Correction, as we should call it, where our Artist, M. Felix Regamey, made his sketches. About six hundred prisoners, one hundred of them being females, may be confined here at one time. As we have before remarked, quite half of them are not Americans born, but are mostly from Ireland and from Germany; their offences are petty larceny and personal assaults, and their sentences commonly to less than six months' imprisonment. The treatment adopted in this "Penitentiary" seems to be judicious, and fairly carried out; all the prisoners are compelled to labour in some useful work. Our present Illustration is one showing the scene in their dining-room at the mid-day meal. The New York State prisons, and those of other States, are conducted on a very different plan, and with less satisfactory results. In those of Missouri and Illinois, two years ago, great cruelties appear to have been practised.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The freedom of the City is to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice on Thursday next.

Baron Alfred de Rothschild has been appointed Consul-General for Austria in London.

Marquis Townshend has accepted the post of president of the National Early-Closing League, and the Marchioness has consented to act as patroness.

The latest addition to metropolitan rinks, under the name of the Oxford-circus Skating Rink and Club, was opened last Saturday evening.

Charing-cross Hospital will be closed from March 15 till May 1, for important alterations in the building, which, when completed, will add greatly to the comfort of the patients.

The Corporation has purchased, for £17,000 the freeholders' interest in the open wastes of Epping Forest in the manor of Waltham Holy Cross. The purchase-money will be paid out of the City grain duty.

A meeting was held, on Tuesday night, at the Eastern Hall, East India Dock-road, in furtherance of the scheme of opening penny banks in various parts of the metropolis. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided.

An adjourned general meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Thursday week, at which the amended regulations relating to the privileges of Fellows were discussed and approved.

The council of the Charity Organisation Society has resolved to adopt means of warning the public as to those charities which it has ascertained to be unworthy of public support, either on account of fraudulent dealing with the funds or the absence of satisfactory accounts.

The forty-fourth anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Benevolent Institution was held, yesterday week, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. George Williams, of the firm of Messrs. Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's-churchyard. Subscriptions to the amount of £1181 were announced.

The Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a large gathering of civic dignitaries were present, last Saturday, at the launch of the first steam ferry-boat for the port of London, which is to ply over the Thames Tunnel, from the Tunnel Pier to Rotherhithe. The third daughter of his Lordship officiated, and the boat was named the Jessie May, after the young lady herself.

A deputation, numbering between sixty and seventy noblemen and gentlemen, waited upon Mr. Disraeli, on Monday, for the purpose of requesting the Government to oppose Mr. Osborne Morgan's resolution upon the burials question. Mr. Disraeli replied that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to give a decided opposition to the resolution.

At the annual meeting of the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, held last Saturday—Mr. J. Baxter Langley in the chair—a long discussion took place respecting the retirements of the Earls of Lichfield and Shaftesbury and Lord Elcho from the Association; but ultimately the directors' report, which declared a dividend of 6 per cent, was adopted.

The Home Secretary, after hearing the representations of a deputation from the British Association respecting the late Royal Commission on scientific instruction and the advancement of science, remarked that increased Government aid to scientific education touched very closely other departments of the Government besides his own, and that it was necessary for him to consult them before taking any action in the matter.

A numerous deputation from the brewery trade of the United Kingdom waited, last Wednesday, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the purpose of laying before him certain facts in relation to the unequal and unfair operation of the taxation on brewers' licenses. Sir Stafford Northcote promised to take the matter into consideration, and to communicate with his colleagues in regard to it.

A Lenten pastoral by Cardinal Manning was read, on Sunday, in the Roman Catholic places of worship in the diocese of Westminster, in which he exhorted a sanctification of Lent by an effort at self-denial and real obedience to the light requirements of the Church, which had already mitigated the Fast of the Forty Days so as almost to efface its wholesome privations. At the same time the Cardinal enjoined on all who should seek dispensation from the obligation of fasting that they give alms.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the number of paupers last week (the third week of February) was 89,056, of whom 37,464 were indoor and 51,592 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 9295, 19,489 and 29,722. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 536, of whom 409 were men, 109 women, and 18 children under sixteen.

The 161st anniversary festival of the Most Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons was held, on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, the chair being occupied by Mr. Henry Robertson, M.P. During the evening the secretary of the society (Mr. C. B. Shaw) read lists of subscriptions amounting to nearly £900, of which her Majesty, who is the patron, gave 100 gs., the chairman 100 gs., the Earl of Powis 50 gs., Sir Watkin W. Wynn 50 gs., Lord Penrhyn £55, and Mr. Morgan Jones £20.

The thirty-fourth annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society was held on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms. As usual at the réunions of the society, there was a brilliant gathering, numbering about 350. The contributors to the lottery, which, according to custom, was held in the ante-room, included Marshal MacMahon, the Comte de Paris, the Prince de Joinville, and others. About eleven o'clock the French Ambassador, the Marquis d'Harcourt, accompanied by various attachés of the Embassy, arrived.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a deputation, including Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Lichfield, and the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., presented a memorial urging the advisability of establishing penny banks in connection with every board school. Several memorials praying the board to prohibit military drill in board schools were also presented. Mr. J. A. Picton raised the question of how best to treat incorrigible children by a motion, the debate on which was adjourned.

Lord Lytton, the new Governor-General of India, received, last Saturday, a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, including the three members for that city, and, after leaving a statement from them in favour of the abolition of the import duty on English piece goods, intimated that he readily coincided with the views of the Government, as expressed to a deputation some days ago by the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Lytton, however, felt bound to point out the financial difficulties that exist in connection with the removal of the cotton duties.

Mr. E. P. Weston, the American pedestrian, brought his attempt to walk 275 miles in seventy-five hours to a successful termination yesterday week, his opponent Rowell stopping shortly before, a hundred miles to the bad.—Next week Weston will attempt to repeat his marvellous feat of walking 500 miles in six consecutive days.

The annual meeting of governors and friends and half-yearly election to the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum took place on Monday, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. N. Griffiths. The annual report of the committee stated that the annual subscriptions showed an advance upon 1874; £1417 had been added to the funds by the collections made by masters of vessels. The present number in the charity was 249. The report having been adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of twenty children (fourteen boys and six girls) from a list of thirty-two candidates.

The *City Press* states that the Goldsmiths' Company, with a view to the encouragement of technical education in the design and execution of works of art in the precious metals, have offered several valuable prizes to be competed for annually. There is also a travelling scholarship of £100 per annum offered to the most able student.—The Company of Fishmongers has voted £25 to the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis.—Receipt has been acknowledged at Lambeth of the second halves of notes for £35 from Sir Henry Peek, M.P., for the poor-box.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, last Saturday, a report was presented from the special committee appointed to select a new training-ship for the pauper boys of the metropolis in place of the Goliath. A sub-committee had fixed upon the Exmouth as most fitted for the purpose, on account of its greater width of beam and general roominess. The recommendation was adopted, and a resolution was passed asking the Admiralty to place the Exmouth at the disposal of the managers, and to direct her removal from Devonport to moorings in the Thames.

The twentieth anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association took place, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Andrew Halliday presiding. About 300 ladies and gentlemen were present. Mrs. Stirling made one of her charming speeches. Mr. Anson, replying to the toast "The Founder of the Institution," stated that there was a sum of £1934 to the credit of the fund. The past year had been a heavy one, as the fund had ministered to 2174 days of sickness, assisted forty-eight families to go journeys, and contributed to sixty-four cases of urgent distress. He read a list of liberal donations to the fund.

Last Saturday the twelfth annual general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at the offices of the society—Mr. C. L. Gruneisen presiding. The report, which was unanimously adopted, stated that the roll comprised 337 members, of whom 227 were resident in London and 110 in the country; and that the number of life members was 57, that of new members 32. The grants during the year had been thirty-six, amounting to £731; and the present ordinary income was £773; the stock and securities of the fund amount to £9600. Since the report had been drawn up £160 had been employed in making further grants.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon presided at a meeting of the general committee of the Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus, which was held, on Thursday week, at the South Kensington Museum. According to his Grace, the exhibition promises to be the most brilliant of the kind that has ever taken place in this country. He doubted very much whether there has been any exhibition in England at all approaching in importance or merit the one which is to be held within the next few months. A sub-committee was formed, consisting of the presidents and one vice-president of each of the learned societies, to consider the reading of papers, conferences, demonstrations, and arrangements for receptions.

The tradesmen associated with the General Expenditure Assurance Company who have adopted the coupon trading system, who number about 3000, transacted business to the extent of £56,800 to the end of last year. The following minute showing the progress of the company was passed by the trade council at their last meeting, recently held at the offices of the company, 8, Old Jewry:—"The trade council, having inspected the investments made on account of bonds issued, certify that 90 per cent of all money received in respect of all bonds issued up to and including Dec. 31, 1875, is duly invested in the names of the trustees, in sound and satisfactory securities, and that the total number of bonds issued up to that date is 11,360, assuring the sum of £56,800 spent in ready money with the trade members of the company."

The Duke of Edinburgh distributed the prizes yesterday week, at the London University, to the students of the Female School of Art, Queen-square. Seven national awards were won during the past year by students in this school. Susan Ruth Canton received a gold medal and the Princess of Wales's scholarship of £25; Ellen Isabella Hancock, a gold medal and Queen's scholarship of £30; and Florence Reason (Gilchrist scholar, second year), £50. Frances Harriet Newton, of the Durham School of Art, was awarded a Gilchrist scholarship of £50 for the ensuing year. Miss Gann, the superintendent of the school, has gained a premium of £40, awarded by the Committee of Council on Education to masters and mistresses of schools of art, her name being second in the list of 130 competing schools.

The anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum took place, on Monday, at the Albion Tavern, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. D. Allcroft. The company, which was composed of both ladies and gentlemen, mustered over one hundred, and included a large proportion of men of business connected with the city of London. During the dinner somewhat of a novelty was noticed in the introduction of instrumental music by the girls of the school, the pieces selected including excerpts from Weber, Beethoven, Benedict, Beyer, and Rossini, distributed in quartets, trios, duets, and solos; and immediately after dinner about thirty of the boys were introduced, who sang grace and many part-songs. The subscriptions, which included a donation of £100 from the chairman and £20 from Mrs. Allcroft, amounted to £3231.

A conference of the British Iron Trades' Association was held, on Thursday week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. G. T. Clark, of the Dowlais Ironworks, the president of the association, gave an address of some length, in which he pointed out the necessity for its existence, and described its objects and aims. Mr. Samuelson, M.P., read a paper, in which he showed the results of the working of boards of conciliation and arbitration, and moved a resolution approving of these institutions. A long debate ended, however, in the adjournment of the subject sine die. Next day Mr. J. T. Smith, of Brecon, gave an address on the effects of the legislation of the past few years upon iron-manufacturing districts. A discussion also took place upon the desirability of taking steps for securing that the goods and passenger traffic upon heavy lines of railway should be conducted independently.

The subject of the Factory Acts in relation to the iron trade was also brought forward. In the course of the sitting it was announced that measures would be taken to obtain a report upon the iron and steel exhibits at the forthcoming International Exhibition in Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution held, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £202 were granted to the crews of different life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month. In that period the boats were instrumental in saving forty-seven lives from wrecks. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £2464 were made on some of the 252 life-boat stations of the society. The receipt of several contributions and legacies was announced, including £23 13s. 8d., the amount of a collection after evening service at St. Alphege Church, London-wall, on Jan. 27, per Rev. G. Kemp; £13 collected on board the Cape mail-steamer Teuton, on her last voyage, per Captain H. Ballard; and £2 10s., proceeds of penny readings at Blockley, Worcestershire, per Rev. A. J. Soden. New life-boats have been sent to Hartlepool and Sunderland. Reports were read from Inspectors Ward, Robertson, and Gray Jones, R.N., on their recent visits to the coast.—The annual meeting of this institution is to take place at the London Tavern on the 21st inst., the Duke of Northumberland taking the chair.

There were 2445 births and 1691 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 57 and the deaths 18 below the average. The deaths were 314 fewer than those returned in the previous week. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 44 from measles, 47 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 88 from whooping-cough, 15 from different forms of fever, and 17 from diarrhoea. The deaths from whooping-cough, although 42 fewer than those returned in the previous week, exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 15. The fatal cases of scarlet fever were somewhat more numerous than those in the previous week, and exceeded the corrected average by 6. The deaths from measles differed but slightly from the numbers in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 29 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 9 were certified as enteric or typhoid, 6 as simple continued fever, and not one as typhus. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 465 and 622, declined again last week to 458, which exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 50; 287 resulted from bronchitis and 111 from pneumonia. Eight deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, last week, the bronze medallion was voted to John Darke, a private in the Royal Marines, for saving a comrade named Hayes, who was in danger of drowning near Sandown Castle, Deal, on Jan. 2; to Henry Torr, a youth of seventeen, for saving William Curry, a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who attempted suicide by jumping into the sea at Portland Harbour on Jan. 17; to Henry Myerson and Joseph Garland, bandmen of the 30th Regiment of Foot, for saving Joseph Smith, drummer in the 38th Regiment, who fell through the ice at Fort Rowner, Gosport, on Jan. 16; to William Trivett, a boy of sixteen, for saving Edward Terry, who fell through the ice at Melbourne Pool, Derbyshire, on Jan. 16; and to Alexander Adamson, ordinary seaman, for saving another seaman who fell overboard into deep water at Hoilo, Philippine Islands, on Aug. 21 last. A handsome testimonial, inscribed on vellum, recording the services rendered and the thanks of the society, was also presented to Sergeant C. G. Bryant, Royal Artillery, for saving a comrade named Hollingdale, who fell overboard into eighteen feet of water at Rangoon from the steamer Talfoo; and a testimonial, inscribed on parchment, to William Stubbs for endeavouring, unfortunately without success, to save Alfred Eastmore, who fell through the ice on a pond in Millfield-lane, on Jan. 16.

The trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund have issued a report of proceedings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875. The financial accounts show that the net income of the year 1875 was £18,425 18s. 9d.; which sum, added to the amount of the fund given in the last report (£593,627 17s. 7d.), makes the total, on Dec. 31 last, £612,053 16s. 4d. During the year the trustees have laid out, in the purchase of land and the erection of buildings, £69,092 5s. 3d.; and the sum in their hands at the end of the year available for future operations was £162,676 11s. 6d. In April last the new buildings in Duke-street, Stamford-street, were opened, and in July those in Bermondsey, giving accommodation to 424 families. The twelve new blocks of buildings in Southwark-street, for 264 families, are now finished and being occupied. These buildings being in such close proximity to the business parts of the City, are most eagerly sought after, upwards of 1000 applications having been made for the 264 sets of rooms. Twelve blocks of building of 200 tenements, near Grosvenor-road, Pimlico, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be opened during the summer. When these are occupied the trustees will have provided dwellings for 1846 families. The freehold of about an acre and a quarter of land in Little Coram-street has lately been purchased; but, as the leases on this property have several years to run, this site may not be available for building purposes for some time to come. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in residence at the close of the year was £1 3s. 10d. The average rent of each tenement was 4s. 0½d. per week, and of each room 1s. 11d. The tenants have the use of sculleries, laundries, and bath-rooms free of charge. The net income derived from the buildings occupied was a trifle over 3 per cent per annum on the cost of land and buildings.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

The polling at East Retford on Thursday week resulted (as was announced in the greater part of our issue last week) in the return of Mr. W. B. Denison, Conservative, who polled 3538, against 3351 polled by the Liberal candidate, Mr. H. F. Bristowe, Q.C. His return makes no alteration in the political representation of Retford, as the late Lord Galway was a Conservative.

The Horsham election on Tuesday ended in the defeat of the Solicitor-General by a majority of 54—Mr. Brown, the Liberal, having received 478 votes, against 424 given for Sir Hardinge Giffard. This election is the last of the number for which writs have been issued; and, with the exception of Norwich, upon which the Royal Commission has not yet reported, and Beverley, Bridgwater, Cashel, and Sligo, disfranchised for bribery, the House of Commons is once more complete.

Sir G. Greenall, M.P., was entertained on Tuesday evening to a banquet and presented with an address by the corporation of Warrington, in connection with his elevation to a baronetcy.

A number of the leading Liberals of Liverpool have formed themselves into a company for the erection of a Liberal Club. The capital is £25,000, which has been subscribed.





THE QUEEN AT THE CONCERT IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.





"SAYING GRACE."—FROM A PICTURE BY A. NEUHUYS.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

We often hear of some orator who is said to "speak like a book." I have listened, in my time, to numerous public speakers, political and otherwise, who spoke like books—and like very wearisome books, too; but, as an agreeable change, commend me to a member of Parliament who can deliver, *viva voce*, the gist of an entire number of *Notes and Queries*. This feat appears to have been achieved in the Commons on Tuesday by Sir Charles Dilke, in his speech on unreformed corporations; and the illustrations of municipal decrepitude brought forward by the honourable member for Chelsea were certainly as "learned, chatty, and useful" as a whole budget of *ana* from the pleasant periodical whilom edited by Mr. Thoms. The highest compliment that could be paid to Sir Charles's exhaustive *exposé* of corporate anachronisms will be that not only politicians, but scholars and men of letters, will forthwith copy his speech into their commonplace books, and on Captain Cuttle's principle, "when found make a note of," carefully index his allusions to Purbeck, New Romney, Corfe Castle, the two Loos, and that dear old Grampound, the municipality of which is as dead as its Parliamentary franchise, but in whose ashes still seem to live their wonted fire of corruption.

Do you wear an "Albert chain," or any other kind of ornamental outside appendage to your watch? I am not asking the question from a "Do you bruise your oats?" or, "Do you double up your perambulators?" point of view; but I am led to propound it by a curious observation made by that excellent Judge Mr. Commissioner Kerr at a late trial at the Old Bailey. A young rascal was arraigned for a highway robbery with violence, and it was shown that he had pinioned the prosecutor from behind, and, snatching his watch by the chain, made off with the valuables. Addressing the jury, the Commissioner said the prosecutor was one of a numerous class of persons who gave immense trouble to judges, lawyers, policemen, and the keepers of prisons by wearing watches and "Albert chains," and showing their vanity in that way. But, my dear Mr. Commissioner, who *doesn't* wear a guard to his watch nowadays? One of the last gentlemen of the old school whom I can remember as carrying his watch in his "fob" was the late Lord Brougham; but even the great Harry used to carry outside a portentous bunch of gold keys and other ornaments.

"Almost every working man, on Oyster Day," I read in a magazine of domestic economy published some forty years since, "which takes place in August (please remember the grotto!), enjoys his two or three pennyworth of oysters." Yes; and how many of us, when we were not men, but boys, and not at all addicted to "working," used to enjoy our "two or three pennyworth of oysters" in mid-August at about the epoch when the magazine which I have quoted was published? So, in Queen Anne's time, did John Phillips, the "Oider Poet." Has he not celebrated "new oysters" in his poem of "The Splendid Shilling"? But at present, alas! we look in vain at the street corner for the oysterwoman's stall; and twopenny or threepence would scarcely suffice to purchase the beard of a single bivalve. As for "natives," they are accounted cheap at half a crown a dozen—even at the clubs, which are supposed to supply their members with everything at wholesale prices, and the coffee-room tariff of which is generally as expensive as that of the dearest.

Legislative steps, it seems, are to be taken to arrest the progress of the oyster "famine," and to coax back prices to something like their nominal rates. This the promoters of a bill which has just been brought into the Lower House think that they can effect by enacting that "no person shall sell, or expose for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any oysters between the first day of May and the thirty-first day of August, both inclusive," under pain of a fine not exceeding £10 for each offence. Herein the framers of the proposed law have clearly failed to "remember the grotto," the original oyster day falling, as I have hinted, in August. At all events, it is intended to establish a "close" or "fence" time, during which oyster-dredging shall be rendered illegal, since it is to excessive dredging that the devisers of the bill attribute the decadence of the beds and the scarcity of the molluscs. But this, I read in the *Pall Mall*, is not the opinion of Mr. Frank Buckland, who holds that, were restrictions to be placed on dredging during the months destitute of an "r," the results would be disastrous, inasmuch as the collection of brood oysters would be stopped precisely at the period when the oysters are in a condition for removal, and when dredging is really necessary to keep the beds clear from the multitudinous foes which prey on the oyster in its noilage. Who is to decide when our Fishery Physicians thus disagree? I cannot, at the same time, help thinking that, now that the renowned Professor Dando is dead, Mr. Frank Buckland knows more about oysters than any living authority on shell-fish, and that the opinion of the guiding spirit of *Land and Water* should be conclusive in the matter. Again, if the proposed bill becomes law, am I to be fined ten pounds for selling French, Dutch, Swedish, and especially American oysters during the "fence" time? It is a mistake to suppose that all American oysters are as big as cheese-plates, and require to be carved as though they were chickens. That there are "big things" in the way of bivalves "over there" is undeniable; but in the waters of the State of New York alone there are at least three varieties of oysters as small, plump, and juicy as our present Colchesters. Finally, I do not believe that "natives" will ever become reasonably cheap again—at least on this side the Battle of Dorking. I fail to remember a single instance in which an article of consumption, having once reached a "famine" price, has ever receded to its normal rate. Butchers' meat, fish, and game will never become really cheap, however abundant may be the supply thereof.

A gentleman who is evidently an ardent student of Spenser has written to the *Times* to point out that the title of "Empress" of India is one which could manifestly be assumed with peculiar propriety by her Majesty Queen Victoria, since the author of the "Fairie Queene," in his dedication of his wondrous poem to Queen Elizabeth styles her "High, Mighty, and Magnificent Empresse, renowned for Pietie, Virtue, and all gracious government, D.G., Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and of Virginia, Defendour of the Faith, &c." This is gracefully grandiloquent; but your poets are sad flatterers. Read Spenser's invocation to the Virgin Queen, the fourth stanza in that splendid page which contains the strange plagiarism of four lines (usually held to be apocryphal) from Virgil's "Æneid," "Lo! I the man," "*Ille ego qui quondam*." When Spenser invokes Queen Bess he styles her much more than an "Empresse"—

And with them eke, O, goddesse, heavenly bright,  
Mirror of Grace and Majesty Divine,  
Great Ladie of the Greatest Isle whose light,  
Like Phæbus' lamp upon the world doth shine,  
Shed thy fair beams upon my fulle eyne,  
And raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile,  
To think of that true glorious type of thine,

The argument of mine afflicted stile,  
The which to hear vouchsafe, O Dearest Dread, awhile.

"Dearest Dread" are brave words.

Poets are said to possess the gift of conferring (mundanely speaking) immortality on those whose deeds they celebrate. But the statement must be taken with many reservations. Within these last few days the reviewers have been turning over the leaves of a recently-published and well-written life of William Godwin, the author of "Political Justice," and of a hundred other now forgotten works, but especially of one the celebrity of which yet endures—the novel of "Caleb Williams"—which I venture to rank with "Paul Ferroll," the "Bride of Lammermoor," and George Eliot's "Janet's Repentance." "Caleb Williams" is one of the most "fascinatingly fearful" dramas of Fate and Necessity ever penned. Whether the reviewers have read this strange romance or not I cannot tell; still, it has been diverting to mark the supercilious contempt with which the majority of the critics have treated the claims of Godwin to literary renown. Now, hear what Shelley, his son-in-law, had to say about him. This is from the dedication of the "Revolt of Islam" to the poet's second wife, "Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley":—

They say that thou wert lovely from thy birth,  
Of glorious parents, thou aspiring child:  
I wonder not—for One then left this earth  
Whose life was like a setting planet mild,  
Which clothed thee in the radiance undefiled  
Of its departing glory; still her fame  
Shines on thee, through the tempests dark and wild,  
Which shake these latter days; and thou canst claim  
The shelter from thy sire of an immortal name.

Ah, these poets! Poor William Godwin's "immortal name!" If Shelley had lived to read the contemptuous reviews of which I have spoken, he would have "felt bad," as the Americans say. The allusion to Mary Wollstonecraft is, in more ways than one, remarkable. It is the only instance, I believe, on record of a great poet having paid a public compliment to his mother-in-law.

One of the persons charged with conspiring to obtain by fraud a quantity of Sèvres china, worth £4500, the property of Prince Nicolas Repnine, from an Austrian professor who had been authorised to sell the precious porcelain on commission for the Prince, has been found guilty. The china was in the shape of a dessert service comprising 105 pieces; and that any such collection of crockery should possess the estimated value of £4500 is in itself a marvel of modern civilisation. The trial was an exceedingly curious one; and art-critics—who are not, as a rule, attentive students of the "Newgate Calendar"—would do well to read the evidence of that distinguished expert in pictures Mr. Martin Colnaghi as to the value of copies of the Old Masters. Six works purporting to be by famous painters, and priced at £5000, Mr. Colnaghi appraised as being worth £190; but I am certain the "expert" must have been misreported when he was made to say (I quote the *Times*) that "a first rate-picture by Salvator Rosa had no commercial value." China-mania and modern picture-mania, notwithstanding, there are still a few real lovers and judges of art among us, and to a genuine connoisseur an undoubted picture by Salvator Rosa—the late Sir Joseph Hawley possessed a magnificent *capo d'opera* from Salvator's pencil—would possess very high commercial value, indeed.

G. A. S.

## "SAYING GRACE."

We have seldom seen a picture so truthful and touching in its homely pathos as this of a poor Dutch peasant interior, with its lowly occupants, the work of A. Neuhuys, a painter less known among us than he deserves to be, which we have engraved from the exhibition at the New British Institution Gallery. We infer that this humble family circle consists of a grandmother and grandchildren only; perhaps the old dame is left bereaved of son or daughter with the offspring of the next generation to maintain unaided; perhaps the parents of the children are merely absent—possibly they are fisher-folk at their hard and precarious labour by the sea and on its treacherous bosom. Whatever the inference on this point, how unfeignedly pious is the expression of that aged bowed head; and how sweetly reverential is the attitude of that simple, honest young girl! Not a whit less felicitous, appropriate, and true to nature is the contrast of the hungry little boy, too young yet to understand the import of "Saying Grace," whose fingers are already nibbling at the frugal fare contained in the dish, and whose face is beaming with pleasant anticipation. The quiet grey harmony of the colouring is perfectly in keeping with the sentiment of the subject, and this characteristic of the treatment of several distinguished Dutch artists is well deserving imitation by some of the more garish painters of our own school.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The report of the Director of the National Gallery for the past year states that during the year the collection of the Italian schools has been enriched by the purchase, by a special grant voted by Parliament in August last, of a portrait of "A Venetian Senator," by Andrea da Solario; and of two English landscapes purchased from the accumulated interest accruing from the Lewis Fund; "A Wood Scene," the village of Cornard in the distance, by Thomas Gainsborough; and "The Windmill," on a heath, by John Crome. The sketch of "Blind Man's Buff," by Sir David Wilkie, was bequeathed by Miss Harriet Bredel. By Lady Giorgiana Fane has been bequeathed "Her own Portrait, as a Child," by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The "Interior of a Church," by Peter Neefs, has been presented by Mr. H. H. Howorth.

A munificent bequest of pictures, by the old masters, has been made by the will of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis. The number of pictures bequeathed is 403. The selection has not yet been made. The three special loan selections of Turner sketches are at present—one set in the National Gallery of Ireland, at Dublin; another set in the National Gallery of Scotland, at Edinburgh; and the third set, lately returned from the Hartley Institution at Southampton, is now deposited in the gallery at Trafalgar-square, at disposal for further distribution. The Colonna Raphael still remains deposited in the gallery, but is not exhibited.

The galleries in Trafalgar-square and at South Kensington have been visited by 1,636,462 persons on the public days during the year—806,250 at Trafalgar-square, and 830,212 at South Kensington. The collections at Trafalgar-square and South Kensington have received during the year, on the students' days, 18,178 visits from students; and, independent of partial studies, 570 oil-colour copies of pictures have been made, 176 from the works of forty-three old masters, and 394 from the works of thirty-nine modern masters.

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons has formally re-elected the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for another year.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has been, to use a sporting phrase, making all the running, for it has pressed into one short week the consideration of most of the interesting and vexed questions which were threatening; and it would seem as if hereafter it would settle down into humdrum for the rest of the Session. The Government is giving every encouragement and facility to this course, and appears inclined to have a tremendous burst and to settle down into a Palmerstonian torpor. For instance, succeeding two or three prickly subjects, the loss of the Vanguard has been put on the Parliamentary anvil, and to a certain extent beaten out. It was Mr. Goschen's mission to impeach the peccant First Lord of the Admiralty, whom people seem to think ought to have been on board of the Iron Duke keeping a sharp look-out; and perhaps it may be thought by some people that he would have been fitter to the circumstances, as he is generally in a fog, and therefore used to the atmosphere. There is no doubt that, apart from the monotonous and creaky tones of his voice, Mr. Goschen made a most powerful speech—powerful in its command of details, and often picturesque in its descriptions; and if he had made a motion consonant with the temper of his harangue, no one knows what would have happened—possibly a squeak for the Ministry. As it was, though the speech was by no means "full of sound and fury signifying nothing," it had no more practical effect than does Brutus's speech to the Roman citizens over the body of Cæsar, when spoken as a declamation by a schoolboy. Though he strove to control himself in the first instance, Mr. Ward Hunt was palpably nervous; but, by speaking very loudly and listening intently and graciously to the sounds of his own voice, the right hon. gentleman transformed a factitious audacity which he had assumed into a real one, and soon began to believe in himself, and sped on rushing and recklessly, even as an iron-clad would do when engaged in the congenial task of ramming one of its consorts. It wanted all his daring to make out his case; for many "sailor-lets," including some on the Opposition side, were keenly—sometimes not even kindly—critical. For instance, there was an expression lurking on Sir John Hay's countenance which might have been taken to indicate that none of all this could have happened if he, according to his deserts, had been First Lord. But real comfort to Mr. Ward Hunt was to be found in the motion, which was merely for unimportant papers, which were readily granted; and then Mr. Goschen stood with staring eyes, evidently considering what he was to do next. The Prime Minister came to his assistance and, with mockery indicated in the curl of his lip, suggested that it would be better to let the matter drop. This was eagerly caught at, and not the less because Mr. Disraeli hinted that the subject might be taken up afresh and discussed in a real hostile party spirit. Thus it came to pass that another was added to the Opposition collapses of the year.

Manchester having been recovered from the Conservatives by Mr. Jacob Bright, some attempt was made to get up a demonstration when he took his seat; but it was not much more than a single explosion of cheering. The Conservatives, however, resolved that they would have a burst of sympathy with Colonel Barne, who, in being returned for East Suffolk, made no difference in the political constitution of the representation of the county. As that gallant gentleman immediately followed Mr. Jacob Bright in the process of taking his seat, the whole Ministerial side broke out into the lustiest of cheers, and taught their opponents that, even when the Conservatives have no particular cause, they can out-shout the Liberals, even when that party are doing what they can to celebrate a triumph.

It might have been thought that the resumption, after an interval, of the debate on the Fugitive Slave Circular was just bordering upon boredom—the whole matter having been so pumped out, and the result very clear and stupid. However, ambitious young members must pronounce the orations they prepare, so Mr. Herschell took up the theme. Everyone knew that he was an able lawyer, but probably it was not generally known that he possessed the breadth of views and the understanding of the subject which he displayed. His lucubration was worthy of a better and more appreciative audience than he had. If any one thinks it worth while to be surprised at any of Mr. Forsyth's doings, they would have been surprised that he went dead against the Ministry—indicating that if, according to his deserts, he had been a Law Officer of the Crown when the Circulars were issued, there would have been no complication at all. There was not much energy (one had nearly said "heart," but that could never do) in Sir William Harcourt's grandiloquent oration, and there was scarcely any infusion of grim humour in the mixture. The Solicitor-General for Ireland had wound himself up to his best pitch, though one could not but think that so much energy was somewhat superfluous; while in winding up the debate Mr. Disraeli displayed an alacrity which was thrown away upon a proceeding which in effect came to nothing.

When a gentleman preserves his individuality in the House, he does that assembly a service, there being so much that is colourless and unpointed in most of the ruck of members you may select. A mission, if it is embraced with sincerity and ardour, and carried on with persistence, dignifies any man, from Peter the Hermit down to Mr. Odger. Now, Mr. O'Sullivan is brimful of nationality, and the prosperity of his country is dear to him, even to the preservation of the purity of its indigenous liquor. To keep whisky pure and undefiled appears to be Mr. O'Sullivan's hope and desire. It will, therefore, be gratifying to those who admire patriotism, and are prone to the national liquor, to learn that this gentleman has renewed his efforts to keep Irish whisky from contamination by mixture with a spurious compound by a violent figure called Scotch usquebagh, and which not a single Scotsman would approach to his lips.

There has been the first count of the Session; and as it was quite unnecessary, its occurrence can only be attributed to a fancy that has sprung up, that it is good fun to "count" Mr. Hubbard. It happened on Tuesday that, after Sir Charles Dilke had concluded his racy *exposé* of the eccentricities of unreformed corporations, everything else went off except a financial bill of Mr. Hubbard's. There were unmistakable symptoms that there would be a "count" if that gentleman yielded to the desire of his heart, and bounced about in a terrific fiscal oration. So he judiciously moved the stage of his measure without any remarks; and it was sliding through when Mr. Julian Goldsmid, who is one of a band of Parliamentary brothers whose habit it is to intervene when measures are slipping through at half-past two in the morning, struck in and said that he must and would have an exposition of the measure. Nothing loth, Mr. Hubbard delivered himself, but, having the fear of the summary dispersion of the House before his eyes, was, for him, short; and it seemed as if the bill had escaped for this time. How, one does not exactly know; however, the perpetrators of the practical joke would not be satisfied, and there was a "count" after all.

Those who have held Major O'Gorman to be a mere buffoon should have heard him introduce an Irish Bill one day, and they must have changed their opinion.



## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Granville made a personal explanation on the subject of fugitive slaves yesterday week, after which the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was read the second time, with little discussion.

Lord Stanley of Alderley, on Monday, brought forward the subject of the recent events in the Malay Peninsula; but Lord Carnarvon declined the discussion as premature, and it dropped.

Lord Sandhurst inquired, on Tuesday, why the decision of the late Government to remove the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge had been rescinded. He not only received an official answer from Lord Cadogan, but the Duke of Cambridge expressed a decided opinion that the site is not unhealthy, and any secondary defects which now exist can be removed in the construction of the new buildings; while Lord Cardwell stated that the late Government had not come to any absolute resolve upon the question. The Crossed Checks Bill was read the second time without much discussion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Thursday, moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Offices and Fees Bill, the object of which was to unite several of the offices in the same person and to reduce the staff—the necessity for reduction having been forced upon them by the removal from the Court of Arches of the matrimonial and probate business. The amount of fees now collected was £46,000, which sum would provide for all the officers necessary. It was proposed to regulate the fees, to pay them into a common fund, and to remunerate the officers by salary and not by fees. Vested interests would be, however, preserved. The Lord Chancellor suggested that a bill of such complicated details could be best dealt with by a Select Committee. The bill was ultimately read the second time and referred to a Select Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When we went to press with our early edition last week the debate on the Fugitive Slave question, which was carried on until an advanced hour on Thursday week, had not been brought to a close. The House divided about half-past one, when there voted for Mr. Whitbread's resolution, condemning the Circular, 248, and against it 294. Mr. Hanbury's amendment, approving of the Royal Commission, having thus become the main question, Mr. Fawcett moved as an amendment that the Circular of Dec. 5 last, and the East India Station Order of 1871, should not continue in force. Mr. Disraeli asked the House not to agree to a proposition which would be tantamount to cancelling the determination at which the House had just arrived. On a second division Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by 245 to 290, or the same majority as in the previous division. Mr. Hanbury's resolution was then agreed to.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, Mr. Holms called attention to the necessity which, in his opinion, exists for a measure of military reform, and explained his views with regard to the best method of dealing with the question. He argued that the present state of the Army was unsatisfactory and its cost extravagant; that the practice of retaining men in barracks for home service longer than was necessary to make them efficient and thorough soldiers was vicious and immoral; and that, having regard to the defence of the country, it was inexpedient to maintain two rival paid forces in the United Kingdom. A distinctive feature of his scheme of army reform was the total abolition of the militia and the substitution of an efficient reserve liable to be embodied during three months in the year, with pay at the rate of £20 a man. These views Mr. Holms submitted to the House in the form of a resolution, which was opposed by General Shute, who objected to dispense with the militia, the oldest and most constitutional force the country possessed, and which was the very basis of our military system. He was certain that the House would never sanction such a proposal, though it might be true that the militia did compete with the regular army in recruiting. He admitted the necessity of having a good reserve, and that as the short-service system came into operation, and a much larger number of recruits were required, we must make the service more attractive. Speaking from a long personal experience, he could assure the House that there was no subject in which commanding officers took greater interest than the recruiting of their regiments and the improvement of their men. Sir R. Gilpin, Sir W. Barttelot, Colonel Leigh, Sir H. Havelock, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir G. Campbell, Major Beaumont, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, and Mr. Muntz spoke in the course of the debate which followed. Mr. Hardy took exception to the depreciatory language which Mr. Holms had used, as offensive to the Army and misleading to foreign countries. On the general question he repeated that, having undertaken to give the new system of organisation a fair trial, he was not prepared to disturb it, and dwelt on the ill effects of keeping the Army in constant apprehension of fresh changes. He read a letter from a general officer at Aldershot, in which the efficiency of the militia was highly commended, and expressed an opinion that an alteration in the militia ballot law would be desirable. Sir G. Balfour made some observations, and Mr. Parnell declared that the Irish militia regiments were thoroughly inefficient and untrustworthy. Mr. Holms's resolution having been negatived, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and several votes in class 2 were agreed to. There was some discussion on the appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to be Chief Charity Commissioner.

Mr. Goschen called attention on Monday to the loss of the Vanguard; Mr. Ward Hunt replied; and the motion, which was for papers, was agreed to, after a protracted debate. The report of Supply was agreed to; the Manchester Post-Office Bill was read the second time; the Marriages (St. James's, Brixton) Bill was passed through Committee; the Drainage and Improvement of Land, Ireland (Provisional Orders), Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Epping Forest Bill, the Exchequer Bonds (£4,080,000) Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£4,080,000) Bill were read the second time. In Committee of the whole House a resolution was agreed to on which to found a bill for authorising a loan for the Post-Office telegraph services. Mr. W. H. Smith said the object of the bill was to raise £300,000 to meet certain claims which had arisen for awards in connection with the telegraph service.

Sir Charles Dilke, on Tuesday, supplemented a statement he made last year in regard to singular anomalies existing in several unreformed municipal corporations, and moved a resolution pledging the House to the decision that it is desirable to abolish these anomalies. The Home Secretary promised every facility for inquiry. The County Palatine of Lancaster (Clerk of the Peace) Bill was passed through Committee; and the House was proceeding with a discussion on Mr. Hubbard's bill relating to the valuation of property in the metropolis, when it was counted out.

The second reading of the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill was moved, on Wednesday, by Major O'Gorman, and its rejection suggested by Mr. C. E. Lewis. On a division, the second reading was lost by 148 votes to 176. The Sea Insurance Stamping and Policies Bill and the Burgesses (Scotland) Bill were read the second time.

On Thursday Mr. Ward Hunt informed Mr. Eustace Smith and Mr. Anderson that papers respecting the collision between the Alberta and the Mistletoe, and containing all the correspondence with the Admiralty on the subject, would be laid on the table of the House. In reply to Mr. Monk, Mr. Ponke stated that he could add nothing to the information given in the letter of M. de Lesseps in the *Times* of that morning with regard to the dismissal of Sir Daniel Lange. That gentleman was never a director of the Suez Canal, but only a salaried officer of the company. Mr. Denison and Mr. Brown took the cath and their seats—the former for East Retford, the latter for Hoxham. Mr. Cross, in answer to a question from Mr. Edwards, stated that negotiations were going on between the Corporation of London, the Metropolitan Board, and the Office of Works, with reference to the structure of Temple Bar, and he hoped that some conclusion would soon be arrived at. There were several questions raised by private members on going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. Captain Nolan moved that the inducements to enter the ranks of the Army ought to be increased, the hon. member contending that, as compared with the average wages given to labourers throughout the country, the soldiers were greatly underpaid. General Shute thought that the Government need not grudge the expense that might be necessary to render the Army more efficient. After some discussion the motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Sandford next called attention to the military scandal at Hythe, which he condemned in no measured terms. Mr. Reginald Yorke called attention to the proposed re-erection of Knightsbridge barracks, and argued at some length against such a project. The subject provoked a lively discussion. Mr. Hardy entered into certain details, with the view of showing that the present site was the best that could be found in the metropolis for the building in question. The right hon. gentleman was unable until an advanced hour of the evening to bring forward the Army Estimates, of which a brief summary has already appeared in the public papers. The remainder of the night was occupied by a discussion of the principal votes.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ackerley, Geo. B., Curate of Mytton, to be Vicar of Mytton.  
Blomfield, Arthur; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Bedfordshire.  
Clements, E. M.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire.  
Evans, Thomas, Curate of Nolton; Vicar of Eglwyswyr.  
Fitz Gerald, Frederick Smith; Rector of Brasted.  
Griffith, R. C. F., Curate of Chalvey; Vicar of Colnbrook.  
Irwin, John; Rector of Hurworth-on-Tees.  
Jones, David; Rector of Penrith.  
Lerdum, Alexander; Vicar of Blatherwycke, Northamptonshire.  
Menten, Ludovic Charles André; Vicar of Hinton Admiral.  
Tanner, William Afric; Vicar of Laysdown-with-Harty.  
Wenien, Albert; Curate (sole charge) of Barrow Island.  
Washington, Mamaduke, Curate of Sheffield; Vicar of Neen Savage.  
Whedder, G. Valentine, Vicar of St. Catherine's, Liverpool.—*Guardian*.

The Chapter of Worcester have decided upon placing an ornamental cross at the back of the reredos as a memorial to Dean Peel, by whom the reredos itself was erected as a tribute to his wife.

A pulpit has been erected in Carlisle Cathedral as a memorial of Dr. Paley. It is a hexagonal structure, made of Caen stone, based upon a plinth of Isle of Man black marble, and enriched with panels of white alabaster.

Lord Penzance heard an application last Saturday to suspend the monition recently pronounced against the Rev. C. J. Ridsdale, of St. Peter's, Folkestone, for ritualistic practices, pending an appeal to the Privy Council. It was, however, refused, with costs.

The Bishop of Lincoln, having resolved to bear the whole of the costs incurred in the recent Great Coates case, has devoted the sum raised by public subscription to defray those costs to a work of general utility to his diocese. The object to which this fund will be devoted is the restoration of Bishop Alnwick's Tower at the old palace, for the purpose of supplying lecture-rooms, &c., for the theological students of the Chancellor's school.

The Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, was reopened, on Sunday, by the Archdeacon of London, after restoration. The restoration includes the substitution of low oak benches in place of the old high pews, the removal of the galleries, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, and the shifting of the pulpit (which has been considerably lowered) from the south to the north side. A chancel has been formed, fitted with choir stalls and laid with rich encaustic tiles. The altar has been raised. The church is rich in carved oak work, which has been retained, the lectern and stalls being made from it.

A meeting of the subscribers and donors to the Leeds Church Extension Fund and the Hook Memorial in Leeds was held on Monday—the Bishop of the diocese presiding. It was stated that the subscriptions now amount to £52,508, and suggestions were made by which it was believed the fund would be raised to £100,000. The claims of new and populous districts to increased church accommodation were mentioned; and resolutions were adopted in favour of seats in churches to be built being free and unappropriated, and of making one of the objects of the society the increasing of the incomes of underpaid incumbents.

Lord Devon presided, last Saturday, over a numerously-attended meeting at Penzance in support of the movement for separating the county of Cornwall from the diocese of Exeter, and making it a separate see. Earl Fortescue and the Bishop of Exeter were amongst the speakers.—Another meeting was held at St. Austell on Monday, for the same purpose. An offer from a Devonshire lady was announced of £1200 per annum, and it was stated that the Bishop of Exeter had offered to give up £800 per annum of his income to the new see. Subscriptions to the amount of £7000 were announced towards the remaining £30,000 required before the Home Secretary will introduce a bill to establish the bishopric.

By a return presented to the House of Lords it is shown that from Nov. 1, 1863, when the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act came into operation, to Feb. 18, 1876, ninety-seven advowsons were sold under the first schedule and fourteen under the twenty-third section. The total amount of purchase money of advowsons sold was £213,759; £208,309 was paid into the bank and £5450 received by rentcharges or for which land was accepted. No sales were effected within the last year under the schedule of the Act, or under the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sections. Under the twenty-sixth section grants were made—£1300 to parsonages, £1600 towards building parsonage houses, and 300 augmentation of St. Anne's, Lewes. From a summary it appears that out of £47,450 there was a balance of £2100 unappropriated.

At the annual court of the governors of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, on Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that the income amounted last year to £12,978, and the expenditure to £11,858. Donations of £1000 and £700 had been received, and it was resolved to elect

twenty-five children into the schools belonging to the corporation on May 10, a number which will fill both the boys' and girls' schools. The Archbishop of Canterbury was elected president, Lord Hatherley vice-president, the Rev. G. Cursey, D.D., treasurer, and the Rev. J. Russell Stock secretary. A new law, which must be confirmed at a future court, was passed, requiring that subscribers should forward their polling-papers to the office a short time before each election. The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that he was brought into more intimate connection with the corporation than any other Bishop from the circumstance that the boys' school was in his cathedral city, and he hardly ever visited Canterbury without paying a visit to the school. He could testify that the school was well conducted, and that the present able head master deserved the support and encouragement of the friends of the institution. The boys were happy and carefully instructed, and the Bishop Suffragan of Dover, who saw them frequently at his house, gave them a high character. He was not so well acquainted with the girls' school, although he had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which it was conducted and with the able teaching of the mistress and the other officials. Several resolutions of a formal character were passed.

## THE UNIVERSITIES.

## OXFORD.

Mr. John Ruskin was, on Saturday last, re-elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art for a period of three years.

The electors to the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship have elected Mr. James McCrone Douie, of Balliol, to the scholarship of the present year, and Mr. Arthur Venis Lazarus, Commoner of Balliol, has distinguished himself in the examination.

The whole series of translations from the sacred books of the world, to be edited by Professor Max Müller, will be divided into six sections:—Books illustrative of the religion of the Brahmans (Sanskrit), of the religion of the Buddhists (Pali, Sanskrit), of the religion of the followers of Zoroaster (Zend), of the religion of the followers of Confucius (Chinese), of the religion of the followers of Lao-Tse (Chinese), and of the religion of the followers of Mohammed (Arabic). The *Academy* hears that the co-operation of some of the most distinguished Oriental scholars in England—Dr. Legge for Chinese, Professor Cowell for Sanskrit, Professor Childers for Pali—has been secured.

The Encenia, or Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, has been fixed by the Hebdomadal Council for June 21, a later date than usual.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. A. W. South, B.A., tenth in the first class of the classical tripos last year, and Abbott (University) scholar in 1872, has been elected to a fellowship at Jesus College.

The committee of the Cobden Club have offered for the acceptance of the University a prize of £20 to be awarded from year to year for an essay on some subject connected with political economy, and payable in money to the successful competitor. The competitors to be members of the University who, having commenced residence, are not of more than three years' standing from their first degree.

A marble bust of the late Lord Lyndhurst, high steward of the University of Cambridge from 1840 to 1861, has been placed in the library of Trinity College, of which his Lordship was a member. Several other additions have recently been made to the library collections, including some ancient coins and a very large and perfect Roman amphora found in Cambridgeshire. Captain Cook's South Sea curiosities and relics are arranged in a case in the vestibule, where also is now hung West's large painting, "St. Michael Binding Satan," formerly the altar-piece in the chapel, which has been richly redecorated.

## THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.

Signor Castellani, of Rome, the accomplished and diligent collector of antique specimens of art in Central Italy, has lately offered to the British Museum a second collection, which is now on view, and of which a few examples are shown in our Engravings. It comprises some works of Greek statuary in marble, engraved gems, cameos, and intaglios, Syrian, Greek, Neapolitan, and Etruscan jewellery, medallions, and bronze caskets; many of these articles are of beautiful and original design. The following notes describe the objects numbered accordingly in the page of Engravings:—

1. Gold earring. Greek work; of the finest period. From Metapontum, in Magna Græcia.
2. Gold earring in form of dolphin. From Metapontum.
3. Gold spiral ornament, perhaps for twining tresses of hair through it. From Metapontum.
4. Etruscan necklace: the cylinders are composed of amber, electrum, the pendants of pale gold.
5. Marble statue of heroic size, representing the Indian Bacchus as distinguished from the youthful, beardless, and generally nude Bacchus. It was found at Posilippa. A very similar figure in the museum of the Vatican is inscribed on the edge of the drapery with the name of Sardanapalus; but there are no sufficient grounds for this name, and both figures are accordingly identified with that of the Indian Bacchus or *Liber Pater*.
6. Bronze bulla, worn by slave.
7. Terracotta statuette of a comic actor.
8. Articles of toilet, consisting of strigils, or skin-combs, bottle for oil, and box with compartments.
9. Marble head of young Bacchus, or perhaps Ariadne, crowned with ivy.
10. Marble head of Euripides.
11. Bronze Etruscan mirror, with design supposed to represent the three Cabiri and their sister Harmonia, who were worshipped in Samothrace.
12. Bronze cover of a mirror-case, with design in relief representing Ganymede being carried by the eagle.
13. A buckle.
14. Marble figure, life size, of a boy in the attitude of picking a thorn from his foot. This same motive is seen in the bronze figure known as the Spinario, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome, and there is a marble replica at Florence; but in neither of those is there so much of realism in the treatment as in this figure.
15. Bronze figure of a bull; the forepart very fine.
16. Wooden box, with lid, divided into compartments, which contain rouge. Found in a bronze chest along with other articles of toilet, such as a sponge, comb, &c.
17. Comb made of wood, richly ornamented.

The inscription on the slave's badge is a request that he may be detained and sent back to his master. "Keep me," it says, "because I have run away; and bring me back to the Cœli-mentium, to the house of Elpidius," with a further designation. But on the other side of the *bulla* we read, "Keep me, and bring me back to the Forum of Mars, to Maximianus, the antiquary." It seems likely that the former was the original inscription, referring, of course, to the slave, and that the second inscription was added by a subsequent owner of this article.





AMERICAN SKETCHES: BLACKWELL'S ISLAND PENITENTIARY, NEW YORK—DINING-ROOM.





ROYAL GAME.

DRAWN BY B. GODDARD.





THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.  
SEE PAGE 227.



## LAW AND POLICE.

Counsel proceeded in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, yesterday week, to discuss what course ought to be taken with reference to those promoters of the Eupion Gas Company who were found guilty on the indictment recently preferred against them. The question was whether in putting the company on the Stock Exchange and before the world in a position to which it was not entitled the defendants had done that which amounted to a fraud in law. On the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice rules were granted on the leave reserved, and also in the alternative for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence. The settlement of the matter has thus been postponed until April.

On an apology having been tendered by the publisher of the *World* newspaper for having published an alleged libel on Mr. Horsman, M.P., proceedings were yesterday week stayed in this division, the Lord Chief Justice taking occasion to state that in future, if that Court were resorted to in cases of serious libel for the purposes of vindicating the character of individuals, it would be incumbent, before allowing the process to be put in motion, to have it very distinctly stated by the counsel for the prosecution that proceedings are to go on.

An action was brought in this division, last Saturday, against a Southwark firm who had induced the plaintiff to take shares in a mining company under what he alleged to be false representations. After the purchase the company paid one half-year's dividend at the rate of 20 per cent, but is now being wound up. For the defendants it was contended that they gave bona fide the best information they could, but the jury ordered them to refund the £1000 which the plaintiff had paid, with interest at 5 per cent, less the amount of one dividend.

Sir R. Malins gave judgment on Wednesday in the suit against the promoters of the Phosphate Sewage Company. He declared that the putting forward of Messrs. Engelbach and Keir as purchasers of the concession which was the basis of the formation of the company, and giving them £15,000 to accept the title, was a fraudulent transaction. The defendant, Hartmont, and the executors of Begbie and Lawson, were bound to restore to the plaintiffs the amount paid for the concession, and Engelbach and Keir were liable to restore the £15,000 which they had received. The solicitors to the company would have to bear their share of the costs of the suit, and must return the money paid to them. Several defendants he acquitted of any fraudulent intention, but considered that they had been guilty of errors, on account of which they must be answerable in costs.

The session of the Central Criminal Court was opened on Monday, when Henry Shercock pleaded guilty to a charge of having forged an indorsement to an order, and to having stolen two letters, the property of the Postmaster-General. The prisoner had been previously convicted of felony, and was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. The trial of Charles Phillips and Isaac Cohen, who were charged with having obtained by fraud a quantity of valuable china belonging to Prince Repnine, a Russian, ended in the acquittal of Cohen, who was alleged to be merely a servant to the other prisoner. Phillips was found guilty, and on counsel for the prosecution informing the Court that he was the agent and to some extent the dupe of other parties, he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. William Roberts, who had carried on business under different names in several places in London, and had obtained goods to a very large amount within a very short period of his bankruptcy, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. On Wednesday Henry Owen, who had attempted to murder his brother's wife, was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude. Mr. James Deal surrendered to answer an inquisition by the coroner, which charged him with the manslaughter of Elizabeth Serjeant. No evidence was, however, offered, and a verdict of "Not guilty" was recorded, the Judge observing that it appeared a very extraordinary proceeding that a gentleman should be committed for trial on so grave a charge when there was absolutely no evidence against him.

Mr. R. B. Oakley, the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, was again brought up at the Mansion House, yesterday week, upon charges of conspiracy and fraud, and, after the examination of General Gascoigne, another remand for a week was ordered. The prosecution has been taken up by the Government.

Sir W. C. Seton, Bart., Governor of the National Co-operative Bank, with Mr. W. C. Shoobred and Mr. C. E. Dowell, members of the council, were, on Wednesday, charged at the Lambeth Police Court with conspiring to obtain money by false pretences, with intent to defraud. Some evidence having been called in support of the accusation, an adjournment took place, the defendants being admitted to bail in their own recognizances of £500 each.

After being subjected to a searching examination by the French legal authorities, and handed over to the English police, eleven men accused of murder and mutiny on board the Lennie, were taken before Sir Thomas Henry at Bow-street last Saturday, and remanded for a week, in order that certain inquiries might be made.

Septimus Howel, of Bagilt, Flintshire, has been committed for trial at the ensuing assizes at Liverpool on a charge of having sent the

schooner *Leader* to sea in such a condition as to endanger the lives of the crew.—At Cardiff, on Wednesday morning, six men, forming the crew of the *Royal Oak*, the vessel detained by the Board of Trade at Cardiff, were brought up on remand, charged with refusing to proceed to sea in that vessel. The surveyor's report showed that the vessel was unseaworthy, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Forfar county police have apprehended James Nisbet, aged sixty-one, a painter, from Edinburgh, on suspicion of having obtained money under false pretences. His modus operandi was to call at houses and represent that he was an "artist decorator" with impaired vision; that, in order to gain a livelihood, he desired to print a book of poems which he had composed, and which he produced for inspection with his photograph as a frontispiece. He also produced a list of subscribers with the names of persons of note written thereon—mostly by himself. He also produced a copy of an autograph letter which he alleged he had received from the Queen, the original of which he was afraid to carry with him in case of losing it. This document ran as follows:—"I have perused with the most profound interest the Emanations from the pen of Mr. Nisbet, Artist Decorator I have never read finer Poems they are so Symple and yet so Beautiful in moral Sentiment that ALL may Read them with Profit to themselves. Enclosed is a Cheque for Two Pounds stg. in hopes and wishes for your Success in the Publication of them and sympathizing with you in the deterioration of your most Precious sight.—Balmoral, 23 Sept. 1875."

A number of anti-vaccinators were brought before the Banbury magistrates, on Thursday, for refusing to have their children vaccinated, and were fined 30s. each. They afterwards paraded the town in a carriage drawn by three horses.

Another death, making the twelfth, is reported as the result of the epidemic at Egle, near Bolton.

Sir Frederick Perkins, M.P., has presented to Southampton a lifesize statue of the late Prince Consort by Mr. Theed.

The Leeds Amphitheatre, the only theatre in Leeds since the destruction of the Royal Theatre last year, was, on Thursday morning, consumed by fire.

The total amount due by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to trustees of savings' banks, including interest up to Nov. 20, 1875, is stated in a Parliamentary return just issued to be £42,766,024 9s. 3d.

The new postal service, organised on the European model, is in active operation in Persia, a regular courier service having been established between Djoulga, Tauris, and Teheran.

A richly-carved oak reredos, from designs by Mr. G. G. Scott, has been erected in the Church of St. Mary the Less, Cambridge, under a faculty from the diocesan court. It was executed by Flemish artists at Bruges, and has the character of a triptych. Each compartment contains a statue; our Lord in the centre, with St. Peter and St. John on either hand, and St. Mary and St. Gabriel beyond. The figures, which are modelled after the best types of the fourteenth century, are in carved recesses, with canopies, and tabernacle work of delicate design, carved out of the solid wood.

An inquest was held at 21, Clarence-road, Holloway, on Wednesday, concerning the death of Emily Belton, who was killed by falling from the second-floor window on Friday last. On that day, in consequence of a friend being expected to visit them on the following day, the deceased went into the second-floor back room to see that everything was in readiness. Noticing that the windows were not very clean, she got outside and sat upon the sill to clean them. She overbalanced herself and fell into the area. Her daughter found her quite insensible and suffering from a severe scalp wound. Dr. Cotton was at once called in, but before he arrived the deceased was dead. The Coroner said it was a very sad accident. There was a law forbidding female servants to be employed in cleaning windows, but there was none to forbid persons cleaning their own. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

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## THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.



SCINDIA PROPOSING THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT GWALIOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

## OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

The Illustrations of the journeys and visits of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India are continued in this Supplement. Three of them, supplied by the sketches of our Special Artist, relate to the Prince's stay at Gwalior, the capital of Scindia's territory, from Jan. 31 to the third day usually observed for the limit of these visits. His entertainment by the Maharajah of Cashmere at Jummoo, the frontier town, from the 20th to the 22nd, afforded the subjects of several Illustrations in our last. One of these was that of the handsome palace erected within two months at Jummoo, for the reception of his Royal Highness, by order of the Maharajah of Cashmere. It is thus described by a correspondent:—

"The new palace was a large building in what may be called the railway-station style of architecture. Along each side was a fine broad and lofty colonnade, the floor raised two feet above the surrounding terrace. This was carpeted with red baize. Crossing this one entered an immense hall, now used as a throne-room. This room was carpeted with thick Indian carpet, with red hangings to the windows, all of which opened to the ground. From the ceiling hung five superb cut-glass

chandeliers, four of them for sixty lights, while the central one held at least double that number. The building had been executed in such extreme haste that there had been no time to do more than colour the walls, which are of immense thickness, with distemper; the ceiling, too, is only a temporary one. When the walls are well decorated and the ceiling completed this will be a superb hall of audience. At one end was a dais and canopy, under which upon a gold embroidered velvet carpet stood the throne, entirely of gold, with lions, studded with great rubies and emeralds, for arms. Passing through the throne-room, one came into the banquetting-hall, running across the building, and larger than the width of the throne-room by the width of the two colonnades. This also had an unfinished appearance from the bareness of the wall decorations, but was a hall of grand proportions. At short intervals round the walls of each of these rooms were candelabra of stags' heads and horns, a candle in crimson glass shade being affixed to each branch of the horns. Similar candelabra were also affixed to all the columns of the colonnade and to the walls facing them. From the banquetting-hall there was access to three drawing-rooms, for the use of the Royal party. These were superbly decorated and furnished. The carpets

were of Cashmere work, the walls most elaborately painted in patterns of most intricate design, of the same character as that used in the shawls of the country. The furniture was all European and new; one room was in blue, another blue and white, the third harlequin. The order sent to Europe for furniture and fittings amounted, we were told, to £38,000. This comprised the whole of the palace. At one end was the Prince's camp: here was his sleeping-tent, a perfect gem. It was small, but simply exquisite in the taste and beauty of its decoration. The whole interior was lined with Cashmere work upon a dark ground. The carpets were of soft Cashmere shawls laid over many thicknesses of rugs. The curtains, which at day were looped back, and at night fell as a division across the foot of the bed, were of the same material; the bed itself was of the description always used here, merely four short legs supporting the framework of the bed. These legs were of pure gold, beautifully chased, and the coverlet was a superb shawl worth thousands of rupees. A tent next to the Prince's, and almost as beautifully decorated, was allotted to Prince Louis of Battenberg, who while in British dominions is a mere British officer, but who here ranks next to the Prince of Wales. Close by was a lovely durbar tent



with superb hangings and carpets. The front of the palace faced towards the camp, but was separated from it by a broad road and a large tank. The camp itself consisted of two lines of tents, arranged on each side of a wide street. Across one end of the tank it communicated with the Prince's camp by the camp of the personal suite, while across the other end of the tank was the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor. The camp was decorated with flags and lamps placed in front of every tent. Half a dozen sentries on each side marched up and down. Adjoining was another camp, principally occupied by the Sealkote division of visitors. Behind the camp the ground rose, and was thickly covered with brushwood, behind which the snowy range formed a glorious background. The view from the terrace at the other side of the palace was superb. Immediately below, on broken ground, was a large number of the quaintest and strangest forms of fireworks, the outlines being defined by bands of coloured tissue paper. Below and beyond were some large and newly-laid-out gardens in the Italian style. Three weeks back these gardens had no existence; now they were green with shrubs. Below, embosomed in trees, lay the flat-roofed houses of Jummo, with two Hindoo cupolas—the one in stone, the other newly gilded and flashing in the rays of the sun, rose high above the trees. Beyond stretched the plain, to all appearance infinite, with the winding river widening into lakes.

The reception of the Prince of Wales by the Maharajah of Gwalior may give interest to the following notes concerning that place, which is about sixty-five miles south of Agra:—

"A drive of six miles along a road shaded from end to end with fine trees—a magnificent avenue—brings one to the thoroughly Mahratta city of Lushkur—meaning, I believe, 'the Camp.' In times when the Mahrattas held the great fort at Gwalior the 'city' of Lushkur was literally the camp and abode of the Maharajah's retainers. Looked at now from an European or Anglo-Indian point of view, it seems a poor collection of houses, owned, however, by very independent people. Through this town, and passing the old fortress or palace of Gwalior, one approaches the 'Phul-bagh.' These are two words, phul, which means flower, and bagh, a garden, making 'the flower-garden.' This is the name of the new palace built by Scindia. It was begun some years ago, but was pressed on to be ready for the Prince of Wales, and it is now all but finished. It is to the south of the fort, and our view of it is taken from one of the ruined windows in the old walls. The garden around the old palace is new also, and has artificial water and cascades, bridges and summer-houses, and fancy retreats of all kinds. Lushkur, the native town where Scindia has his palace, now known as the 'old palace,' lies to the right of the Phul-bagh. The old Bazaar of Lushkur—one of the most curious to be seen in the East—is a long line of extraordinary curves, built as London city had been built before the great fire, piecemeal and without design; but it abuts on the new bazaar, which is constructed on modern principles and in straight lines. Both were crowded to excess, but the temples in the old bazaar face one at every step, as also, of course, do the devotees. The splendid avenue leading to the city ends at the beginning of the old bazaar. The road from this point can scarcely be described. Crooked as the letter S, even where it crosses primitive bridges, or skirts numerous slight ravines and quarries, it is crowded with people at some work or other, in front of numerous huts and shops, and finally brings one into the grounds of Scindia, which are really attractive. Here one learns that a native chief still rules. In approaching Lushkur, the one object never lost sight of is Scindia's great fortress of Gwalior. It seems like a huge circular hill in the midst of an immense plain. At a distance you see only jagged sides, jutting crags, and deep indentations, with an irregular jagged surface, surmounting a basis or solid perpendicular rock, for the most part as inaccessible as Gibraltar. Of course, one finds on a closer inspection that Gwalior and Gibraltar belong in strength to very different degrees of comparison. Within what seems only a couple of stonethrows from the fortress (which is about a mile and a half long) one comes to the beautiful palace of Scindia. Of course, the distance of the palace from the fortress is greater than it seems; but Scindia's confidence in the English Government may be judged from the fact that our No. 1 battery at the fortress is only 800 yards from the palace, and in half an hour could lay it in ashes. The design of the palace is most graceful. It is in some respects like that of the Tuileries, but on a plan which, in its regard for elegance, quietude, and comfort, only Orientals know aught of, and even they only where lavish expenditure is possible. It does not impress one with grandeur, as the Vatican does, but it is most chastely luxurious in its arrangements, and its indoor fountains and flower gardens are a marvel of beauty and good taste. There is a story that Scindia's accumulation of money led at one time to a remonstrance from the British Government; that he was enjoined to spend it on his territory, and that he met the injunction by first stating that he had no object on which money could be expended, and secondly by giving an order for this palace."

Upon his arrival at Gwalior, on the 31st, the Prince drove in his carriage, accompanied by a guard of the 10th Hussars, to the old palace at Lushkur, and there mounted a very richly-decorated elephant. The Maharajah Scindia followed, and mounted the same animal, sitting on the Prince's left; General Sir Richard Daly, Political Agent for Central India, took the seat behind, so as to be able to interpret between the Royal personages. The howdah was gilt, and covered with arabesque ornament. Colonel Hutchison, Political Agent for Gwalior, and Major Bannerman, of the political department, were also in attendance. Scindia, who, in our Artist's sketch, stands with his back to the looker on, wore the sash of the Star of India. The 10th Hussars are shown in a line behind.

At the review held by the Prince of Wales about 8000 men of Scindia's forces of all arms were present. They all presented an admirable appearance. The march past was followed by an excellent sham fight, in which Scindia directed the operations personally, his Royal Highness and the military officers of his suite acting informally as umpires. The object of the manoeuvres was the capture of a village, and in the course of the proceedings several brilliant cavalry charges were executed. In the afternoon his Royal Highness visited the fortress of Gwalior, and returned the visit paid him by Scindia. There was a banquet at the palace that night, and when dessert was spread the Maharajah Scindia entered and sat beside the Prince, ten of his nobles being ranged beside him. He proposed the health of the Queen, and subsequently that of the Prince, which was drunk in champagne. The Prince, in very warm terms, returned thanks and gave the health of Scindia, whom he should ever remember as a friend. The toast was drunk, at the Prince's request, with English honours, amid loud cheers. The great Mahratta chief appeared immensely gratified. Our illustration of the scene at table shows the Maharajah speaking to his toast, having the Prince of Wales seated at his left hand and Sir Bartle Frere on his right. Behind Scindia, as on the former occasion, stands Sir Richard Daly, who interprets to the Prince of Wales the speech of his generous Indian host.

Next morning Scindia came early to await the Prince's departure. Scindia said, taking the Prince's hand before part-

ing, "It has been much to see your face. I can hardly hope to see you again; but sometimes in England turn a kind thought on me. All I have is yours." The Prince replied that he would never forget Gwalior and his friend.

Our Extra Supplement is from a drawing by one of the best animal-painters, which represents Indian tigers in their native jungle. These beautiful and terrible beasts may now be truly called "Royal Game," for the Prince of Wales has killed his share of them. We learnt by telegraph last week that he had shot not less than six tigers in Nepaul, apparently in one day's sport; but he had six hundred elephants to beat the forest and drive the game past his station, as in an English pheasant preserve. The first he shot was during his visit to the Maharajah of Jeypore, on Saturday, the 5th ult.; of which the following account is given by one of his suite:—"News of 'a kill,' as it is termed, was brought in on Saturday morning; in other words, that a tiger had killed a bullock in a ravine some five miles from Jeypore. At 10.30, the Prince, attended by Lord A. Paget, Lord Aylesford, Lord Carington, and Dr. Fayer, rode to a small country house and garden, at the entrance to the corrie where the tiger was marked. The Maharajah awaited him, and ascended the hillside to a small two-storied house, loopholed and surrounded by a low wall. The Prince, the Maharajah, Lord A. Paget, Lord Aylesford, and Colonel Rose took their post, the Prince of Wales being in the upper story, while the beaters, at the head of the corrie, made their way down towards the lair. It had been the original intention to station the Prince in the stand in the ravine, just as if at a deer-drive in Scotland; but the tiger having moved after its feast on the bullock, the beaters were directed to drive the beast down the corrie towards the small house. Nearly two hours passed before the beaters came on the lair. The tiger, roused from sleep, was seen creeping catlike towards the small house, sometimes lost from view, till it came within less than thirty yards of the Prince, who fired. The tiger gave a leap and started off at a trot down the ravine. Again the Prince fired, and the tiger rolled over, but recovered and staggered out of sight into the hollow, amid thick brush. The Prince, who wished to follow the trail on foot, mounted Fayer's elephant, and descended the slope below the beast's lurking-place. The beaters threw stones into the ravine, and the tiger emerged at last and walked slowly up the bank. The Prince fired twice, but still the beast went on, falling over a boulder out of sight. A beater, standing above on a hill, pointing to a cactus-bush, said, 'It lies there—dead.' The party descended and closed around the creature, tremendous still in death. It was a full-grown female, 8½ ft. long. The carcass was placed on an elephant and borne in triumph to the kiosk. There lunch was spread for the party. The Maharajah, who lunched with his sirdars apart, but close to the Europeans, in the same room, congratulated the Prince on his success in a bumper, and requested his acceptance of a very large-bored rifle as a proper weapon for tigers."

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

##### ELEPHANTS, RODENTS, AND THE MANATEE.

Professor A. H. Garrod began his sixth lecture on Vertebrated Animals, on Tuesday week, with the proboscidea, or elephants. After exhibiting magnified photographs of the two species, Indian and African, and describing their anatomical structure, illustrated by specimens, he showed that the tusks are enlarged incisors, and the trunk prolonged nostrils, rich in nerves, and therefore very sensitive. He next explained the differences between the molar teeth of the two species; and especially commented on the African, of which we knew very little till one was brought to this country in 1841. Proceeding to the hyracoidea, represented by the hyrax or coney of scripture, he explained how difficult it is to give it any decided zoological position on account of its affinities with the rodents as well as with the ungulates. The rodents were next considered, reference being made to well-known specimens in the Zoological Gardens. The peculiar construction of their incisor teeth, and the provision made for the retention of their sharpness, were especially noticed. Rats are sometimes killed by the extreme growth of the lower-jaw teeth, when they have lost the upper. With reference to the sirenian, an account was given of Steller's investigations into the structure of the rhyma of Behring's Island, extinct since 1768, in which the toothless mouth, bilobed tail, and deficient hind limb were specially mentioned. The habits of the manatee were described, derived from a study of the specimen of the manatus Americanus, which lived in the Zoological Gardens last summer. It was shown, by means of a model, that the upper lip was independently prehensile, due to the two well-known pads on the lower part of the upper portion of the upper lip in the living animal facing one another and being capable of a lateral movement towards and away from one another, like the tips of a pair of forceps. With this lip mechanism the creature can and does seize its food and transfer it to its mouth. The teeth and tail of the dugong and manatee were compared, and their geographical distribution noticed.

##### THE ALLOTROPIC ELEMENTS.

Professor J. H. Gladstone's sixth lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, on Thursday week, was devoted to such of them as are capable of existing in two or more forms or conditions, termed allotropic, which possess diverse chemical and physical properties, which may be converted from one form into another without change of weight, and which all produce the same compounds when combined with other bodies. Ozone, the allotropic form of oxygen, was discovered by Schönbein in 1840, during his electric experiments, and believed by him to be a new element, receiving its name from its peculiar odour, very perceptible after the electric discharge; but subsequent researches, especially those of Andrews, proved it to be three volumes of oxygen gas compressed into the space of two. After showing how ozone may be produced in the air by the action of electricity, moist phosphorus, or the electrolysis of acids, Professor Gladstone showed its active chemical power in the decomposition of iodide of potassium, the oxidation of mercury, and bleaching indigo—powers which are destroyed by heat. He then alluded to the difficulty of obtaining pure ozone, and the fallacy of the popular tests for ascertaining its presence in the atmosphere. Its supposed beneficial effects were attributed to its probable destruction of noxious germs. Sulphur was the next element considered and illustrated. It melts at 115 deg. centigrade into a limpid, pale, yellow liquid; at 200 to 250 deg. it is dark-coloured and viscid; when more strongly heated, it becomes again limpid, and, if poured into cold water, cools into a soft, brownish, semi-transparent mass, capable of being drawn into elastic threads, and insoluble in naphtha and bisulphide of carbon. There are other modifications, all of which tend to pass into the octohedral form. Sulphur is also thought to exist in two conditions in the gaseous state. Selenium was described as an element resembling sulphur in its allotropic forms. Phosphorus, in its ordinary state, is soluble in bisulphide of carbon and naphtha; but when either heated to about 230 deg. centigrade, exposed long to the action of light, or brought into contact with a little iodine, it is converted into a red, opaque, insoluble variety,

which is far less chemically active, and therefore less dangerous in its applications; for instance, in the manufacture of lucifers. The lecture was concluded with illustrations of the allotropism of the elements boron, silicon, and carbon, all of which are known in a black and amorphous, a graphitoid, and a crystalline condition; these forms differing widely in their specific gravity, hardness, power of conducting electricity, and other properties.

##### THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The Rev. S. J. Perry, F.R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, Feb. 25, gave a discourse on the transit of Venus, for the observation of which, on Dec. 9, 1874, he accompanied a Government staff of astronomers and photographers to Kerguelen Island. He began with a few historical notes and explanations. Kepler discovered that Mercury and Venus might be seen as black spots in the sun in 1631, and Gassendi witnessed the transit of Mercury in November of that year; Jeremiah Horrocks, in consequence of his own calculations, witnessed that of Venus for the first time on Nov. 24, 1639. In 1677 Halley observed a transit of Mercury in St. Helena, which suggested to him the possibility of employing the transit of Venus as a most accurate means of determining the exact distance of the sun from the earth; and for this purpose he invented the method of observation which bears his name. To obviate certain difficulties another mode was devised by Delisle. After explaining these methods, Mr. Perry described their failure in regard to the transit of June, 1761, and their success in that of June, 1769, from the results of which, after much calculation, Encke obtained 8.55 seconds as the solar parallax, which makes the sun's distance from the earth more than 95,000,000 miles. In course of time serious doubts arose respecting these results, caused by other methods of calculating the solar parallax, by new determinations of the velocity of light by Foucault and Fizeau, and by various profound researches of Hansen, Le Verrier, Maclear, Stone, and others; and thus it became of high national importance that the next transit of Venus, on Dec. 9, 1874, should be accurately observed, with the best instruments, in well-selected stations, by both Halley's and Delisle's methods. The object was warmly taken up and carried out with great liberality by our own and foreign Governments and by private individuals; but we shall probably have to wait some years before the highest results can be obtained from the great mass of materials accumulated. It was not till 1869 that Mr. Stone received the gold medal for his correction of Encke's determination, in 1837, of the transit of 1769. Mr. Perry gave some interesting details of the voyage to the Cape, the accident to their vessel the *Encounter*, which was promptly replaced by the *Volog*; their arrival at the Land of Desolation (of which photographic views were exhibited); their privations there, and the arrangements regarding stations made with the German and American observers, in order to avoid every chance of failure. Unfortunately, through a cloud, the transit was not well seen by Mr. Perry and his own party; but excellent results were obtained by more fortunate observers, upon which he commented at some length, referring to photographs and diagrams. Besides the Government expeditions, good work was done by Messrs. Tebbutt and Hennessey in Australia and India, and by Admiral Ommaney and Colonel Campbell in Egypt; but no expedition was more perfectly equipped or more ably manned than that of Lord Lindsay in the yacht *Venus*, which proceeded to the Mauritius. After expressing his regret that his Lordship had been prevented from giving this lecture through illness, Mr. Perry alluded to the results obtained by foreign observers, and concluded by expressing his belief that what we have already learnt will undoubtedly lead to still more accurate results from the approaching transit in 1882. Those obtained by Mr. Perry's party were deposited in the hands of Sir G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, who bore the burden of the preparations and who is now actively superintending the reduction of the observations.

##### RELATIONS BETWEEN LEAFLESS AND LEAFY PLANTS.

Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, M.A., in his third lecture on the Boundaries and Connections of the Larger Groups of the Vegetable Kingdom, given on Saturday last, entered upon the difficult inquiry how Nature has effected the transition between the thallophyta, or leafless plants, and the cormophyta, or leafy plants, and whether any ancestor of the latter can be found among the former. For this purpose he considered the claims of the characæ, or stoneworts, to serve as the missing link. The production of spores had been already distinguished from that of zygospores and oospores—the one being a vegetative, the other a reproductive process. In the case of some algae, the new individuals arising from either of these bodies are quite similar. But this is not the case with the higher plants, since the life-history of one and the same plant may include structures apparently without a single point of connection. Thus in ferns the leafy plant bears spores; these, on germination, produce a membranous structure termed a prothallus; and this gives rise to the oospore which reproduces the leafy plant. We have, therefore, what is called an "alternation of generations"—a sporophore alternating with an oophore. In the lower cormophytes the oophore has the upper hand; but it is gradually suppressed, being, as it were, drawn into the sporophore till, in the phanerogams or flowering plants it has almost entirely disappeared. Mr. Dyer then proceeded to explain how the relation of the two structures enables us to constitute three classes of leafy plants:—1, bryophyta, or moss-allies; 2, pteridophyta, or fern-allies; and, 3, phanerogamæ, or flowering plants. In bryophyta the fruit of the moss is really a distinct generation from the moss plant, the former being the sporophore, the latter the oophore. This produces structures called archegonia, containing the oosphere, and antheridia. The oosphere, when fertilised by the antherozoids produced by the antheridia, is converted into an oospore, which, by repeated cell-divisions, forms a structure containing a mass of spores. In the pteridophyta, on the other hand, the oophore is no longer a leafy plant, but is reduced to a small membranous body termed the prothallus; and the sporophore takes the development which the oophore has in bryophyta. In flowering plants the oophore is entirely suppressed, and the same plant is at once sporophore and oophore.

Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S., will give a discourse on the Extinct Animals of North America on Friday next, the 10th inst. On Saturday, the 11th, Professor Croom Robertson will begin a course of three lectures on the Human Senses.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., has been appointed a trustee of the Gilchrist Educational Fund, in the room of the late Sir Edward Ryan. The fund, amounting to £4000 per annum, was left by Dr. Gilchrist for the promotion of scientific education.

The awards of special prizes in the final examinations at the Incorporated Law Society for 1875 have been made as follow:—The Timpron-Martin prize (gold medal), for candidates from Liverpool, to Mr. Walter Maddoc Simpson; the same prize, reserved in 1872, to Mr. Joseph Stanislaus Bradley, who also received the Atkinson prize for candidates from Liverpool or Preston; the Broderip prize for real property and conveyancing, to Mr. Reginald Benson; and the Scott scholarship to Mr. Charles Paice.



## MUSIC.

## "THE LEGEND OF ST. ELIZABETH."

Mr. Walter Bache's twelfth annual concert was—as on most of the preceding occasions—one of a special character. This year the programme consisted of but a single work—Liszt's oratorio, which was produced by Mr. Bache at St. James's Hall, on Thursday week. The text—by Otto Roquette—is founded on the well-known tradition of the Catholic Church, the leading incidents of which have been made more or less familiar to English readers through the late Canon Kingsley's dramatic poem "The Saint's Tragedy." Liszt's composition opens with an orchestral introduction, and consists of two parts, which are divided into six scenes, consisting of choruses and pieces for solo voices. The scenes are thus entitled—"Arrival of the Child Elizabeth at the Wartburg," "Landgrave Ludwig," "The Crusaders," "Landgrave Sophie," "Elizabeth," and "Solemn Interment of Elizabeth." The characters in the supposed action are St. Elizabeth, the Landgravine Sophie, (her husband) Landgrave Hermann, and their son, Landgrave Ludwig, the Emperor Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, an Hungarian magnate, and a seneschal.

The composer has bestowed much care in the endeavour to give a local and historical tone to his music by introducing an old national Hungarian air (the scene being laid in that country), and some ancient Church melodies, and these are woven in occasionally with some skill and effect, but too often with laborious effort and infelicitous results. The solo passages for the principal vocalists consist chiefly of long declamations; and in this respect and in much of his orchestral writing Liszt would appear to have taken Wagner as his model, halting, however, a long way behind the original.

There is a general absence of all recognised musical form, the nearest approach thereto being in some of the best pieces, such as the duet for Ludwig and Elizabeth, "Him we worship," and Elizabeth's prayer, "Now peace to earth is given." Amidst much crudeness in the choral writing, some passages were effective; among others, the "chorus of children;" some portions of the Crusaders' music; the "chorus of angels," which was greatly applauded; and parts of the concluding funeral music at the interment of Elizabeth. The solo music belonging to the character of Elizabeth was very well sung by Mrs. Osgood. Signor Federici was efficient in the music assigned to the Landgrave Ludwig, as was Mr. Thurley Beale in that of the Landgrave Hermann, and Mr. Wharton in that of the Hungarian Magnate and the Emperor. The character of the Landgravine Sophie was suppressed by the omission of the fourth scene, in which alone she is prominent. Mr. Bache announced in his programme that, should he repeat the oratorio, it will then be given without abbreviation.

The performance was of high general efficiency; an excellent orchestra of seventy performers having been engaged, together with a choir of 175 voices; and the oratorio was conducted with careful earnestness by Mr. Bache. That the music will add to the reputation of the composer in this country may fairly be doubted.

The Sacred Harmonic Society's concert of yesterday (Friday) week was of very strong interest, the performances having consisted of Beethoven's Mass in C, and his oratorio, "The Mount of Olives." Both were given with grand effect in the orchestral and choral details, and with high efficiency on the part of the solo vocalists, these having been—in the mass, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Lewis Thomas; in the oratorio, the first-named lady and the two gentlemen. Sir Michael Costa not having recovered from his severe indisposition, Mr. Sainston again filled his place as conductor. Handel's "Samson" is to be given by the society on March 10.

The concert given at the Royal Albert Hall yesterday (Friday) week—on the occasion of the Queen's visit—possessed no special musical interest as regards the selection, which consisted mostly of familiar materials. The orchestral pieces were Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Rossini's to "Guillaume Tell," Weber's to "Oberon," Gounod's to "Mireille," that by Mr. A. Sullivan, entitled "Overture di Ballo," and the introduction to the third act of Wagner's "Lohengrin." These were finely played by the band of the British Orchestral Society. A selection of Russian sacred music (arranged by Mr. A. Sullivan), some extracts from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and several part-songs evidenced the fine singing of the Royal Albert Hall Choir, trained and directed by Mr. Barnby; and familiar vocal solos were contributed by Mdles. Albani, Thalberg, Bianchi, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Between the parts of the concert an organ solo was played by Mr. Willing. Mr. Barnby and Mr. George Mount officiated as conductors.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert included a performance of Mendelssohn's noble setting of the ninety-fifth psalm, with an added final chorus that was heard for the first time in England. The psalm was composed in 1838, and the chorus referred to was found among the manuscripts left by the composer. It bears the date of 1839, and was evidently intended for the purpose to which it is now applied, from its containing an incidental quotation from the tenor solo of the psalm, besides its being in the same key (E flat) as the opening portion of the work. The movement forms a grand climax, such as was hitherto felt to be wanting. The psalm was given with fine effect by the orchestra and Crystal Palace choir, the vocal solos by Madame Osgood, Mrs. Ware (her first appearance), and Mr. Wilford Morgan. The same composer's overture to "St. Paul," Beethoven's seventh symphony (in A), Mr. Randegger's song, "Save me, O God" (by Madame Osgood), and Handel's recitative and air, "Total Eclipse" (by Mr. W. Morgan), completed the programme.

The programme of last Saturday's Alexandra Palace concert comprised Schumann's symphony in B flat; Mr. G. Osborne's overture, "Forest Maiden;" M. De Saint Saens's concerto for violoncello (with M. Lasserre as violoncellist); and a selection, including part-songs by the choir.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, his high excellence having on this occasion been specially displayed in Schubert's string quartet in D minor—in association with MM. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti; and still more notably in his wondrous execution of Bach's "Chaconne," for violin alone, which was encored, and replaced by another piece by that composer. Mr. Franklin Taylor was the pianist, and played with admirable mechanism and style the variations in E flat, by Beethoven, on the theme of the finale to his "Eroica" symphony. Mozart's charmingly melodious trio in E, for piano, violin, and violoncello, was finely played by Mr. Taylor, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti; and Mdle. Badia contributed two vocal solos in lieu of the duets announced, her sister having been prevented by hoarseness from appearing. Sir Julius Benedict accompanied.

Ash Wednesday was celebrated at the Royal Albert Hall by a performance of "The Messiah," under the direction of Mr. William Carter; and at the Alexandra Palace by selections from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," besides Welsh music in commemoration of St. David's Day.

Mdlle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two recitals, at St.

James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when the programme included various pieces in the classical and brilliant schools, chiefly for piano solo. In others, for two pianofortes, Mdle. Krebs had the valuable co-operation of Miss Agnes Zimmermann. Mdle. Krebs's second recital will begin on Thursday next.

The second performance of Mr. Henry Leslie's new season (the first of the two extra concerts) took place yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme consisted of a selection of sacred music, given under the heading of "Gems from the Oratorios." Of this concert we must speak next week.

Herr Theodor Frantzen's concert, at which some able artists assisted, was held yesterday (Friday) evening, at the Prince's-gate Hotel, South Kensington.

The third concert of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, in aid of the funds of the London Hospital, takes place this evening.

The London Ballad Concerts were suspended this week, and are to be resumed on Wednesday next.

The competition for the scholarships founded by the Society of Arts, by Mrs. Freake, and by Mr. Morrison has terminated in the election of Misses Bradwen, Davis, Turner, Hughes, and Wardroper, vocalists; Miss Lucy Riley and Master R. Jefford, violinists; and Misses Bénard, Heale, and Sturmfels, pianists.

Private rehearsals of Bach's mass in B minor have long been in progress, under the direction of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, at the residence of Mrs. Freake; and two performances of this grand work are to be given at St. James's Hall—one in the last week of April, the other in the first week of May.

Dr. Henry John Gauntlett, whose death was announced last week, was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, of Olney, and was born in 1806. He was educated for the Church, but afterwards chose the law as his profession. From boyhood he had strong musical tastes, with an especial direction towards the works of Bach. He held several important appointments as organist—among others to the King of Hanover—and was extensively known by his numerous contributions of psalm and hymn tunes to several valuable collections. Dr. Gauntlett also occupied a prominent position as a musical critic, having written for several periodicals, including the *Orchestra*. It is to be regretted that he has left a widow and family in circumstances that have rendered it necessary to appeal to the public for aid.

## THEATRES.

An old piece of Mr. H. J. Byron was on Saturday revived, with a difference, at the Strand. Fifteen years ago "The Rival Othellos," Mr. Pechter and Mr. Brooke, furnished him with the subject of an absurd sketch. The same outline serves him now for the new candidates in the same rôle; accordingly, Mr. Mirving and Signor Malvini appear in the programme in the place of former names, and the manager of the Theatre Royal, Little Grimley, is in a state of excitement expecting their arrival. Mr. H. J. Turner is the fussy conductor of that provincial establishment, and his wife, who has more than a finger in the common pie, is capably represented by Miss Angelina Claude; while the two competitors for the part of the noble Moor are cleverly imitated by Mr. Edward Terry and M. Marius. The trifle provokes considerable merriment, and winds up the evening in a pleasurable manner.

The management of the Duke's has been in too great a hurry to take advantage of a passing whim, and placed without sufficient rehearsal a new burlesque on its stage. Mr. F. C. Burnand entitles this unfortunate venture "On the Rink; or, The Girl He Left Behind Him." There is undoubtedly much fun in Mr. Righton attempting to skate, and some ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of intolerable puns, nor is a little story contrived for the nonce without characters or business; but, on the whole, there is not sufficient substance provided for histrionic effort. Some pretty scenes are serviceable in the illustration of the general actions; and, as the various actors get familiar with their parts, the merry absurdity may obtain admirers.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's new entertainment was produced at St. George's Hall, and proved a complete success. It is written by "the Brothers Gilbert and Arthur a Beckett," and is entitled "An Indian Puzzle;" the music, of course, by Mr. German Reed. The scene is in the house of Sir Chutney Pepper (Mr. Alfred E. Bishop), who has prepared his house for a fancy ball, which is unavoidably postponed. Nevertheless, a few of the invited guests in proper costumes arrive, and to amuse them he is fain to exhibit some of his Indian curiosities. Among these is a mesmerist rod which, if grasped, causes the holder to become any character the presenter of it may wish. Magic transformations accordingly take place. Sir Chutney himself assumes the parts of a mad juggler, the Bounding Brother of Babylon, and Blue Beard; Mr. Corney Grain, as Dick Gordon, a nervous young man, becomes Jack the Giant-Killer; Miss Leonora Braham, Cinderella; Miss Fanny Holland, Fatima; Mr. Alfred Reed, Abdallah; and Mrs. German Reed, Old Mother Hubbard. The "fooling" was very pleasant, the songs and choruses were charming, and the general get-up altogether good. The entertainment concluded with Mr. C. Grain's musical sketch "The Slaves of the Rink." On other evenings "A Spanish Bond" will follow.

Mr. F. B. Chatterton takes his annual benefit to-day at Drury-Lane. The programme comprises the Christmas pantomime, with the Vokes family, and a prefatory farce.

At the Royalty some amateurs, on Wednesday week, conducted a dramatic performance in behalf of the training-ship Warspite, recently destroyed by fire. Royal and other distinguished patronage was accorded to the enterprise, and the whole affair was managed by Mr. Odell. An original dramatic sketch, entitled "Confusion," by Mr. Francis W. Moore, was performed; and also a three-act comedy-drama, called "Shipmates," by Mr. Cunningham V. Bridgman, which was fairly played. Miss De Solla, in the song "Sailor mine," deservedly received great applause. In conclusion, Mr. Planché's comedietta "Somebody Else" was adequately enough represented, professional aid having been obtained. The performance was much assisted by a capital amateur orchestra.

Mr. Hamilton's diorama, the New Overland Route to India, occupies Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and carries the spectator to his destination, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal. The pictures are all of the highest merit, and proceed from the studios of such eminent artists as Mr. Telbin, Mr. Weedon, and Mr. Hamilton himself. The Indian scenes have special inspirations. The Duke of Edinburgh tiger-hunting on the plains of Bengal furnishes a series of adaptations from original drawings by M. Chevalier, Esq., in his Royal Highness's private collection at Clarence House. The different scenes depicted are really magnificent.

Miss Lizzie Anderson and Miss Lena Gwyn hold theirséances in the Large Drawing-Rooms, Argyll-street, and nightly astonish their patrons with their mesmeric revelations.

The death of Miss Charlotte Cushman, the great American actress, which we announced last week, deserves some especial notice. Those who knew her best would most esteem her

merits. She was altogether an intellectual person, and her art was the result of profound study. She died on Friday, Feb. 18, at Boston, U.S., in her sixty-first year. She was a descendant from the Robert Cushman who went over with the pilgrims to New England, and delivered there the first extant sermon in America. Her father was a merchant in Boston. Having received a musical education, her first public appearance was at a concert; but afterwards losing her voice, she tried the stage, not before, however, she had appeared in opera at the Tremont theatre. Her début in drama was as Lady Macbeth, a rôle in which she first became distinguished in England. She made her earliest appearance at the Princess's, in 1845, as Bianca in "Fazio;" and during her eighty-four nights' engagement acted Lady Macbeth, Julia, Mrs. Haller, Beatrice, Lady Teazle, Rosalind, and Juliana. She then proceeded to the Haymarket, and she and her sister Susan acted together in "Romeo and Juliet." In 1849 she returned to America; and in 1852 made what she supposed would be her last appearance at the Broadway in Meg Merrilies. But she was destined to a long career. In November, 1857, she sustained the part of Cardinal Wolsey at Burton's new theatre—the only time, probably, that this great character had ever been ventured on by a female. But Miss Cushman was a woman of masculine mind, and, doubtless, sustained the arduous rôle with answerable power. She took a final leave of the stage at Booth's Theatre, New York, in 1874. She herself attributed the great success she had experienced to her earnestness, and no doubt she was right in that estimate of her character. In all things she was an excellent person, and possessed of remarkable intelligence. For many years she resided in Rome; but returned to her own country, where, as we have already said, she died, full of honours, leaving a name that sheds glory on the American stage.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

## ECLIPSES.

In the year 1876 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

The first is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon, on March 10. The beginning of the eclipse will be at 5h. 21m. in the morning, Greenwich mean time; its middle will be at 6h. 21m., and the Moon will set 12m. after this time, or at 6h. 33m. a.m. Part only of this eclipse will therefore be visible from England. The eclipse will end at 7h. 21m. At the time of the beginning of the eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 77 deg. 46 min. west of Greenwich, and in 5 deg. north latitude; at the middle she will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 92 deg. 20 min. west and in latitude 4 deg. 40 min. north; and at the end she will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 106 deg. 50 min. west, and in 4 deg. 25 min. north latitude. At the time of the greatest phase nearly one third part of the diameter will be obscured.

The second will be an annular eclipse of the Sun on March 25, invisible from Europe. The central eclipse begins generally at 6h. 39m. p.m., Greenwich mean time, in longitude 171 deg. 25 min. east, and latitude 9 deg. north; and the central eclipse ends generally at 9h. 31m. p.m., in longitude 46 deg. 5 min. west, and latitude 67 deg. north. This eclipse will be visible from North America and the North Pacific Ocean.

Both the other eclipses will take place in September.

The Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 16th, near Mercury and Saturn on the 23rd, on the evening of the 28th she will be a little to the right of both Venus and Mars, and on the following evening to the left of those planets at a somewhat greater distance. Her phases or times of change are:—

|                      |                         |                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| First Quarter on the | 3rd at 48 minutes after | 9h. in the morning. |
| Full Moon            | " 10th at 12            | " 6 " morning.      |
| Last Quarter         | " 18th at 24            | " 1 " morning.      |
| New Moon             | " 25th at 12            | " 8 " afternoon.    |

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 5th, and again on the morning of the 30th, and furthest from it at midnight on the 17th.

Mercury is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 5h. 50m. a.m., or 58m. before sunrise. This interval decreases slowly to 45m. on the 11th, to 30m. on the 21st, and to 16m. on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 34m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 30m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 54m. a.m. He is in his descending node on the 6th, at his greatest western elongation 27 deg. 30 min. on the 10th; in aphelion or at his greatest distance from the Earth on the 16th, near Saturn on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

The following are the times of the setting of Venus on every ten days—viz.:—1st, 9h. 11m. p.m.; 11th, 9h. 42m. p.m.; 21st, 10h. 12m. p.m.; and the last day, 10h. 43m. p.m.; being 3h. 32m., 3h. 46m., 3h. 58m., and 4h. 13m. respectively after sunset. She is in her ascending node on the 1st, near the Moon on the 29th, and near Mars on the same day. She is due south on the 1st at 2h. 30m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 37m. p.m., and on the 31st at 2h. 46m. p.m.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 28m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 20m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 30m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the evenings of the 28th and 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 19m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 43m. p.m.

Jupiter is a morning star, and rises on the 1st day at 1h. 2m. a.m.; on the 11th at 0h. 24m. a.m.; on the 17th he rises twice on the same day—viz., at 0h. 1m. a.m., and again at 11h. 57m. p.m.; on the 30th day he rises at 11h. 5m. p.m.; and he is visible after these times till daylight. He is near the Moon on the 16th, and stationary among the stars on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 3h. 24m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st at 6h. 34m. a.m., or 14m. before the Sun; on the 11th at 5h. 57m. a.m., or 28m. before the Sun; on the 21st at 5h. 21m. a.m., or 40m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 4h. 43m. a.m., or 54m. before sunrise. He is near Mercury on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 11h. 32m. a.m., and on the 31st at 0h. 47m. a.m.

Mr. Cross, on Monday afternoon, received a deputation from the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, headed by Mr. Joseph Arch, on the subject of the Commons Inclosure Bill.

We learn with regret that the projected Wisbech monument to Thomas Clarkson, the design for which, by Sir Gilbert Scott, appeared among our Illustrations last week, has not yet been executed, the funds raised being insufficient. A correspondent further reminds us that the last appearance of Clarkson at a public meeting was some years later than the occasion which was mentioned in our brief memoir of his career. In June, 1840, he presided over the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in Freemasons' Hall; and the large picture of that assembly, by B. R. Haydon, which is now at Ipswich, represents the octogenarian philanthropist, accompanied by Joseph Sturge and others on the platform. Wilberforce had died seven years before.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE PHUL-BAGH, OR FLOWER-GARDEN PALACE, GWALIOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA: THE PRINCE OF WALES MOUNTING HIS ELEPHANT AT THE OLD PALACE OF LUSHKUR, GWALIOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## NEW BOOKS.

The classics die hard. Notwithstanding the crusades preached from time to time against the study of the dead languages, and notwithstanding the preference given by the late Mr. Cobden to the *Times* newspaper, as a means of instruction for youth, over the famous work of Thucydides, the old fascination seems to be quite as strong as ever, save in so far as it led to the composition of fatuous Greek and Latin verses; and its influence is still constantly attested, to almost if not quite as great an extent as heretofore, by the publication of such works as *Erechtheus: a Tragedy*, by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), *The Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar*, translated into English verse by the Rev. Francis David Morice, M.A. (Henry S. King and Co.), and *Pindar in English Rhyme*: by Thomas Charles Baring, M.A., M.P. (same publishers). To fully appreciate anyone of these meritorious works requires a reader to be not only imbued with the spirit of antiquity, but to be also conversant with the mythology and with the poetical methods of ancient Greece. To fully appreciate them, be it remarked; to appreciate them, but only to a certain extent far short of their deserts, is, fortunately, within the reach of all who can read and understand other than the colloquial and conventional forms of the English language and who can have patience with whatever may occasionally appear outlandish in names, ideas, fashions, expressions, or rhythms.

In such a tragedy as "*Erechtheus*" it is probable that Mr. Swinburne appears at his best. A noble theme is ready prepared for him; in the heaven-born father, in the heroic mother, and in the pathetically patriotic daughter, all three ready, nay eager, to lay down life, or what is to them more precious than their own life, for the glory of Athens, there is little or no chance for him to run astray into those questionable vagaries and those odious paradoxes which, notwithstanding the insinuation of his exquisite verse, have earned him the scorn of many a manly mind and have made his name a hissing and a reproach among much people. What he had to do was to raise his eyes to the mountains, to elevate his thoughts to that pure ether whence came the inspiration apparent in the simple, indeed, but sublime myth of ancient Athens, and to employ his command of language, his mastery of versification, his familiarity with the extant models of Greek tragedy in showing how truthfully he could reproduce the very spirit as well as the diction and the structure of the old Greek masters in his imitative and reconstructive treatment of a short Euripidean fragment, if, indeed, Euripides can be said to have suggested more than the bare title, its fitness for a dramatic subject, and some half dozen lines. The general verdict is likely to be that Mr. Swinburne has acquitted himself admirably; never has he displayed so much simplicity, gravity, dignity, tenderness, and gentle resolution as in his dialogue, and seldom or never has he exhibited more of the lyric lilt and fire, light and shade, picturesque variety both in fancy and in metre, than in the verses delivered by his chorus. Only those readers to whom a course of Greek plays has been a part of their early education, if not of their subsequent intellectual pastime, can be expected to give all the credit where credit is due for the skill with which quaint forms of expression, enigmatical utterances, plays upon words, and grammatical puzzles are faithfully introduced according to the invariable rule of the Greek tragedians, though the practice is calculated to bewilder and repel the uninitiated. Those same uninitiated persons, again, may suffer from not knowing the myth upon which the drama is founded, the significance of the names borne by the principal personages, and the points which may be looked forward to as the action proceeds. The force of the opening speech and of the repeated addresses to "Earth" is partially lost to readers who are unacquainted with the story of *Erechtheus* and his daughter, fated to die a death not dissimilar to that of Jephthah's, and who are not aware of the "earthiness" inherent in the names of *Erechtheus* or *Erichthonius* and of *Chthonia*. But no reader, however ignorant of Grecian myths, of the brotherhood existing between Poseidon and omnipotent Zeus, and of the readiness with which the latter would put at the service of the former the flash of lightning which slew *Erechtheus* for having slain *Eumolpus*, can fail to find the general obscurity penetrated by golden gleams of perfectly intelligible and highly exhilarating poetry.

The risk run by any gentleman who should attempt to emulate Pindar was pointed out by no less an authority than Horatius Flaccus as long ago as B.C. 17, or thereabouts. So rash an individual, according to the Venusian, was pretty sure to find himself out of his depth and to leave a name as suggestive of temerity as that which gave its appellation to the Icarian Sea. However, to translate Pindar is not, perhaps, to emulate him; but is it not, unless in more or less bald prose, almost as hopeless? Mr. Morice seems to have been perfectly aware of the difficult task he was undertaking; and, in an interesting and a modest preface, he ingenuously confesses that, besides the difficulties he could not avoid, he deliberately saddled himself with others. He holds, upon the subject of translation, theories which are unexceptionable; only they are, by his own admission, impracticable in their entirety. And surely, if there were ever a poet whose rhythm might be neglected by a translator, his name is Pindar. Either things have altered very much within the last twenty years, or Pindar's own commentators, such as Dissen, Donaldson, Cookson, and others, cannot agree as to what his rhythm is very often. In the case of a dithyrambic writer, described by Horace as "audacious," an English translator might well be excused if he confined himself to running the changes on the metrical examples afforded by so bold and sometimes Pindaric a performer as Dryden. However, Mr. Morice would handicap himself heavily; and it is astonishing that, under the circumstances, he should have made so good a show. At the same time, it is a thousand pities that he allowed himself to be apparently influenced by an opinion which, to say the least of it, is disputable, to the effect that, "thanks to the labours of comparatively recent writers, some simple metres of Greek and Latin poets are now more or less naturalised in English." Many persons think that even the very simplest of those metres, having received a fair trial, can only be endured when they give some piquancy to such a parody as the "Needy Knifegrinder," and that they are all utterly incapable of complete naturalisation. "Evangeline" to the contrary notwithstanding. Fortunately, Mr. Morice was obliged to modify in practice his metrical theories; and his success would probably have been even greater than it is if he had carried his modification further. What advantage there can be in retaining "the original number of lines in a stanza" it is not everybody who will be able to see, if the sense could have been better expressed, the sentences better turned, and the majestic flow of the verse better maintained by the addition of a few more. This remark is made entirely without prejudice. It is not insinuated that Mr. Morice, who has done extremely well, would have done better if he had been less scrupulous about length; all that is intended to be inferred is that, as he has not hesitated to employ, with very happy effect, and to the great relief of the ear, the eye, and the attentive faculty, the very foreign element of rhyme, there was no absolute necessity for denying himself other little liberties.

Mr. Morice very truly observes that "between Pindar and his English readers there hang, so to speak, many veils;" but a very good general idea of Pindar's form and manner may be obtained from Mr. Morice's translation. That he would be safe to use as a "crib" cannot be so confidently asserted; for he, no doubt, was obliged here and there to subordinate literal accuracy to the necessities of a translator. For instance, in the first stanza of the first ode we read:—

when they come  
To Hiero's proud and happy home.

But, according to the only edition of the original text that was forthcoming for this short notice, the words just preceding those quoted are clearly parenthetical, and the participle "having come" applies to the verb in the first person plural, four lines higher up, which would make some little difference in the meaning and bearing of the stanza or the latter half of it.

A similar remark will apply to Mr. Baring's rendering. Mr. Baring, who gives no preface and expresses no views, has not confined himself to the Olympian and Pythian Odes, but has boldly encountered not only the Isthmian and Nemean as well, but also the Fragments. He is, perhaps, less accurate, and certainly less fettered by self-imposed restrictions, than Mr. Morice; he has, too, adopted the style which we have ventured to suggest as the best for a translation of Pindar, and we should not be surprised to learn that English readers, unacquainted with the original, were better pleased with his version than with Mr. Morice's. Nor is it unlikely that even readers to whom the Greek is not altogether a mystery will consider that the poetical manner is better preserved by Mr. Baring than by Mr. Morice. On the other hand, there are points, not only of accuracy but of expression, as to which the preference might be reversed. Both gentlemen, however, must be admitted to have achieved a success that is wonderful when the difficulty of their task is taken into account.

There is here no space, even if there were the capacity or the desire, to discuss the merits and defects of books which have a controversial character, especially when the questions raised are of so difficult, and yet, with all deference be it said, of so unsatisfactory a kind as those which are investigated in *Lessons from Nature, as manifested in Mind and Matter*, by St. George Mivart, Ph. D., F.R.S., &c. (John Murray). "Mind and matter," said the lady in the wig, "glide swift into the vortex of immensity;" and, for the great majority of the reading public, her remark will probably appear to have a great deal of force and admirably to express what has been the general sentiment upon those subjects from time immemorial. Of course there are a chosen few, and their number may become larger as education spreads, who, whether they be "phenomenised" or not, and whether they recognise the mysterious influence of an "Iamity" or not, have time and inclination to enter into profound speculations, metaphysical or other, and to examine, whether they can understand it or not, every new or newly refurbished theory about the "origin of species," about "protoplasm," about "natural selection," about "sexual selection," about "primary and derivative creation," and about other matters which are causes of perpetual disagreement among philosophers themselves. But to the great mass of readers the very language of the philosophical innovators is as incomprehensible as if it had no pretence to be the English tongue. Far be it from any reasonable being to assert that some far off echo of the profoundest and darkest utterances of our most daringly speculative philosophers does not reach and take effect, for good or evil, upon the very lowest stratum of the most ignorant population; but as, in that case, the novel doctrine becomes promulgated by some means other than reading, so its consequences, whether beneficial or prejudicial, are likely to be counteracted, if at all, by some similar process. Nevertheless, the minority of the reading public is in these days numerically very large, and it thirsts, even as the Athenians thirsted of old, for some new thing or for some old thing in a new form. Science, too, has made such progress, that a smattering of it is very widely diffused. Hence the large circulation, if the term popularity cannot be accurately used, of works which contain startling theories based upon scientific or quasi-scientific foundations; hence the sensations produced by the publications of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Wallace, and others, who, or some of whom, are supposed to preach what savours of Anti-Christ. Against their conclusions, so far as they are deemed hostile to Christianity, Mr. Mivart, no mean antagonist, has published his volume, containing articles, augmented and rearranged, from various magazines. It is pertinent to remark that the defence must necessarily labour under a disadvantage; for the writer has honestly avowed the particular communion to which he belongs, and we know the ironical sense which is nowadays given to the old saying, "How these Christians love one another!" Inasmuch that a Protestant would regard a Roman Catholic, or a Roman Catholic a Protestant, as a champion unworthy of acceptance.

A change of sentiment—a transformation from the love of the turtle to the rage of the vulture—is believed, though the author denies the impeachment, to be discernible in *Turks and Christians*, by J. Lewis Farley (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.). At any rate, the author dissembles his love, even if he do not kick the Turk down stairs. As regards any change of opinion on the author's part, he may be left to settle the question with his chief accuser, Lady Strangford; but, as regards his latest work, it is undoubtedly a volume in which the portrait of the Turk is painted after a fashion calculated to gratify the feelings of the most prejudiced and spiteful Christian who has ever had the misfortune to invest money in Turkish bonds. At the same time Mr. Farley is, or ought to be, so indisputable an authority upon Turkish matters, that his volume, great as the horror it excites may be, cannot but claim respectful attention. It no doubt tends to produce confusion of mind when one reputable gentleman represents the Turk as a wild beast, and worse still, from having contracted the most abominable vices of the most corrupt humanity, and when another, equally reputable gentleman, at the very least, and a Member of Parliament to boot, writes in an influential journal letters from which one would gather that it would be a good thing if the Turk were the recognised schoolmaster of Christendom. But, from time immemorial, confusion of mind has always had a tendency to be produced in such cases; and the prudent man, anxious to preserve his senses and to have his judgment clear, will always keep by him a bushel of salt with which to take the statements made on either side. One thing is a little astonishing: the virulent enemies of the Turk seem to agree that his extinction is being rapidly wrought by his own vicious courses; and, if the object be to get rid of him altogether, it is a little strange that the policy of leaving him to himself should not be recommended, for "tout-vent à bout à qui sait attendre." Mr. Farley, to do him justice, is not one of those writers who abuse and would destroy but offer no suggestions of reconstruction. He has "a solution of the Eastern question;" it may be a bad and even a wild solution, but here it is: "Let Constantinople," he says, "be made

a free city, under the protectorate of the Great Powers; or, better still, let Constantinople, with Bulgaria and Macedonia, be erected into a kingdom, under the rule of an English Prince and Russian Princess—the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—as King and Queen of Byzantium. Some such solution of the Eastern question is the only one practicable, and, sooner or later, it must be adopted." This solution must not be hastily condemned, if, as Mr. Farley asserts, it is "the only one that will give Turkish bondholders the slightest chance of obtaining their money; for while the Turks remain in Europe the bondholders will remain unpaid." This is bad news for the bondholders if the solution do not meet with more general acceptance than it appears on the face of it likely to command.

Truth rather than novelty is the chief characteristic of the remarks made in *Tastes and Habits; Personal and Social*, by Samuel B. James, M.A., Vicar of Northmarston (Hodder and Stoughton), a volume of very short essays, which the author not inaptly, as regards either their length or their quality, terms "essayettes." If it were not for a peppering of Latin over the pages, one would be inclined to say that the author's intention was to set some plain, simple, pretty obvious, but by no means uninteresting, observations before a circle of readers whose capacity and knowledge were, either from want of years or lack of cultivation, on a par with those of the average attendants at a Sunday school: and very likely that was his intention. Only it would have been more apparent if there had been a total absence of Latin. Whether it be a lie or not to meet a visitor's inquiry with the conventional "not at home" is once more discussed in a pleasant manner enough, but the discussion throws no new light upon any question of ethics. There are two "essayettes" which may, perhaps, be excluded from the category whereto the majority have been referred. One is entitled "The Clergy socially and secularly," and the other "Rustic Pleasures." The former, from the very nature of its subject, though the treatment is homely enough, is invested with somewhat of the dignity appertaining to pastors and masters, and the latter reveals such an appreciation of the theme as only refinement and cultivation could produce. The remainder can escape the charge of being commonplace solely on the ground of a desire to meet the literary requirements of persons whose intellectual range is circumscribed, whose course of life gives prominence to trifles, whose views are apt to be superficial, whose reading is not extensive. And that the author was actuated by such a desire is to be gathered from the belief he expresses that "some servants" will read what he has written about "domestic servants and servitude": his dissertation is about their "size."

If it were only for the healthiness of their tone, for the pure love of nature they tend to foster, it would be impossible not to commend such books, with their beautiful illustrations, as *The Dwellers in Our Gardens*, by Sara Wood, and *Sketches of British Insects*, by the Rev. W. Houghton, M.A., F.L.S., both published by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons; but they are extremely useful into the bargain. They may not, though it is by no means intended to infer that they do not, satisfy all the requirements of a scientific expert; but they form an admirable introduction to the study of multifarious biology, and it is not easy to conceive how ladies and clergymen could better employ their leisure than in writing such treatises, which are eminently calculated to assist young people in agreeably checking that enemy who is said to be always finding mischief for idle hands to do. A familiar acquaintance with these two little books would enable many boys and girls, at school or on a visit, or living generally in the country or where gardens are accessible, to pleasantly as well as profitably beguile many a weary hour. And the best of it is that most boys and girls are naturally eager to learn anything relating to the living creatures they come across. Perhaps they would not take the trouble, at any rate at first, to read a book for the sake of knowledge; but they will listen to anybody who will give them the substance of the book, and they may thus be incited to read for themselves. In the present instances the lady takes a wider range than the gentleman, who confines himself to insects only; but her observations are, consequently, of a more cursory kind, and she is a little disposed to sermonise and improve the occasion. The gentleman, who probably has enough of sermons in "another place," does not obtrude his character of ecclesiast, enters into greater detail, and exhibits a most engaging modesty, geniality, and sympathetic appreciation in recommending the works of fellow-labourers in his own field. He mentions with especial favour Sir John Lubbock's "British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects," declaring that "anyone who will wander about the fields, lands, and woodlands" with that "valuable little handbook in his pocket, and notice the different kinds of insects that visit different flowers, and try to learn how the one interacts upon the other, producing in time reciprocal modification of form and structure, cannot fail to enjoy many peaceful hours of real and abiding pleasure."

An old friend, in a more ornamental form, appears in the new edition of *Arion Grange; and a Christmas Legend*, by William Alfred Gibbs (Provost and Co.), and it is accompanied by a smaller volume entitled *The Battle of the Standard*, to which the "Christmas Legend" is a prelude. What can be done by white and gilt covers to array poetry in becoming guise has been done for both volumes; and the larger of the two is embellished with illustrations wrought by a process in which photography evidently has a share, and which is employed with excellent effect occasionally, but now and then, especially as regards the human features, with considerably less success. The blank verse of the smaller volume, interspersed with a few more or less spirited lyrical pieces, is selected to tell a historico-romantic story of king and knight and lady fair and gallant deeds in a style which bears witness to the author's strong sympathy with his subject and intimate acquaintance with the art of versification. Indeed, it is so plainly a practised hand upon the strings that it is difficult to account for an occasional dumb note, as when, at p. 62, we read:—

Yet once again, at eventide, he sought  
Roughly, abruptly, answer to his suit  
From fair Elfrida. And she? how changed!

There is something the matter with the last line, unless the author have some theory of his own about pauses supplying the place of syllables; but, if that were so, there would be more instances than there are. In fact, blemishes are altogether few.

The *York Herald* understands that the Government have purchased the whole of Strensall-common, near that city, for military purposes. The common contains nearly 2000 acres, and is well known to Yorkshire rifle volunteers.

A conference of representatives of local rating authorities is to be held to consider the increased demands of the London School Board. The Westminster district board of works passed a resolution, on Monday, calling upon the School Board to reduce its expenditure and to practise economy in all its various departments, so as to keep the rate for the cost of elementary education within a reasonable limit. A meeting, which arrived at similar results, was held, on Monday, at the Vestry-Hall, Paddington.



OUR MANNERS.

It was a real relief to Martin Chuzzlewit when an American gentleman confidentially told him that in his country it was always a crisis—that, tranquil as affairs might seem to outsiders, the States were always on the brink of some moral, social, or political precipice; and we, too, may be comforted by the reflection that to anxious watchers of the signs of the times must come daily dismal forebodings, as well as frequent hopes of progress and prosperity. It is always a crisis; there always is the chance of our slipping backwards to barbarism, or forsaking too suddenly all ancient customs and plunging into a monotonous pedagogism; but the signs of these dangers are counterbalanced by broader proofs of a steady and wholesome advance.

Were it not so, a trivial sentence which we overheard the other day must have brought upon us an attack of the bluest, most hopeless pessimism. The words were unimportant enough in themselves—from other lips they would have had no significance whatever; had a doctor, a draper, a hairdresser, or a butler used them, we should have thought nothing whatever of it, but to hear a journeyman butcher address to his fellow the severe rebuke, "Get out, you uncivilised monkey!" was too much for us. It was in Drury-lane—not a locality likely to be corrupted by the affectation of West-End flunkeys, or superior beings out of livery; and we paused, trembling to think what breach of etiquette could have drawn such a reproof from such lips.

We knew that in "society" long words were the order of the day—that popular novelists drew their smiles from the most abstruse sciences, that dramatic critics thought nothing of describing a performance as a "cerebro-psychological analysis," that young ladies chattered with perfect gravity about objective and subjective; but we fondly imagined that this sort of thing stopped sharply before it reached a certain class—that our butchers, at all events, would not use words to them as ponderous as "rhomboidal" to a man of ordinary education, or "heterogeneous" to a schoolboy.

That journeyman butcher stuck in our memory. In appearance and voice he was anything but a Claude Melnotte, and we marvelled long—first at his using such a word as "uncivilised," and then at the possibility of any action or expression so wounding his sense of refinement. A little higher up in what he would, we suppose, have called "the social scales," it would not have astonished—hardly amused us: your youthful haberdasher has a code of etiquette most elaborate and mysterious. He has theories as to shaking hands—for which operation he always with scrupulous care removes his glove—as to bowing, as to the right time to stand up and the moments at which it is permissible to sit down; he is wont to apologise for the use of any word which he does not exactly understand (but over which he gloats, especially if it be in many syllables, with the joy of an epicure) by remarking, with a humble cough, "if I may use the expression;" and if he is ever fated to act as host to anyone whom he considers socially his superior, his constant excuses for the poverty of his fare imply that he knows quite well that educated people invariably have champagne and six courses for dinner.

With such beings it is useless to try to appear "civilised;" their ceremonial code is too intricate to be mastered by any except those who are caught very young and brought up in it—a process which must resemble that by which the feet of Chinese women are said to be rendered ornamental and useless. One cannot help being sorry for people so fettered, to whom it is so impossible to be natural and easy; one would, perhaps, prefer to be the average uncivilised butcher; and yet, can one help thinking that one has met, not unfrequently, men who are supposed to be socially the superiors of these over-polite beings, who went to the even more objectionable extreme of a roughness which might be called surly?

It is not at all a new remark that the young men of the day—University men, perhaps, even more than others—affect a stolid want of ceremony which appears to advocates of the "old school" of elaborate politeness, the extreme of vulgarity. Manliness is the order of the day, and, consequently, if we may attempt to be epigrammatical, many men are too much lacking in womanliness; they are sturdy, rough, stiff—wanting in tact, pleasantness, true politeness. If a young Cambridge man goes shopping with his sister, the odds are that as he looks on, silent and surly, he compares very unfavourably with the dapper shopman—to whom his manner is too often simply insolent. It is in their manner to men more than to women that the younger "gentlemen" of to-day want courtesy, though many women sigh for the kindly, docile, obsequious attention which nowadays they scarcely ever obtain but from trim and courtly "fogeys," who have paid the same pleasant, harmless compliments to more than one or two generations of beauty.

There is one particular offence of which Englishmen who ought to know better are sometimes guilty, which we are sure that, at all events, no French or German butcher would dream of committing—which may, indeed, be the very crime against which our friend of Drury-lane was inveighing. Not to smile at a joke—that is an offence which, often as we have seen it committed by our countrymen, we have never been able to pardon; except, of course, when the joke proceeded from that most degraded offspring of civilisation, a "funny man." But to look sternly on when some harmless human being has tried to amuse you by a moment's nonsense, or has, perhaps, made himself happy by saying something which (Heaven bless him!) he considers witty, is such absolute brutality, shows such a selfish want of sensibility, that it ranks the gloomy listener far, in essential good-breeding, below the talker, even though the latter be a chattering hairdresser.

Silence to strangers, the making conversation difficult and ignoring little attempts to promote its flow—in a word, the wish to keep people at a distance rather than to put them at their ease—also marks the "uncivilised monkey," who not only thinks, but loudly and on all occasions proclaims, himself a gentleman. If our butcher was speaking to such a person we take him (figuratively) to our heart, and forgive him for aping, in the matter of long words, those who think themselves his superiors. As far as we know, the journeyman butcher is often unaffected and pleasant; the assistant haberdasher may be pleasant, but he is certainly not free from affectation; while we have met many a young B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge who was neither courteous nor simple. Is it any longer a bad compliment to say of a "gentleman" that he has the manners of a butcher?

This is a reversal of the natural order of things which it is far from agreeable to contemplate. There is nothing in the world so delightful as the manner of a true gentleman—and we are happy to say that there are still a good many to be met. Who does not know one such man, at least?—one who is so perfectly gentle, in every sense of the word, that while he is not in any way unduly subservient to the opinions of others, his unconscious tact prevents him from ever wounding any man's feelings: whose pure and noble nature is apparent in a manner of absolute simplicity, quiet dignity, perfect kindness, courtesy, and grace? Let us take such a one, and not the butcher, the haberdasher, or the well-born snob, as our ideal, the model alike of our life and of our manners.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess," written on the envelope.

A WOOD.—You have omitted to state the number of moves in which the Problems are to be solved.

H R WALKER.—We are afraid your suggestion is impracticable.

ATRELIO ARELA.—Thanks for the Problems, but you have omitted to send the solutions. The solution is correct.

C W KIRKE.—Accept our best thanks for the problem.

LICHO DE MALAGA.—Quite correct, as usual.

CIRCULO DE SEVILLA.—Both solutions are correct; but the latter, as you have doubtless seen, admits of a double *modus operandi*.

T GUEST.—The problems shall be examined. We were quite aware of the defect you point out.

H BURGESS.—We have no recollection of having received the solutions referred to.

S R V.—Your letter reached us too late.

R W S.—We cannot possibly reply the same week to letters received on Tuesday or Wednesday. Owing to our large circulation, our chess column has to be in type on Monday.

K H KNIGHTON.—The end game is very commonplace.

OTRIM.—The problem shall be examined. Surely you can have no difficulty in making the other correct.

H WHARTON.—Apply to the hon. sec., 20, King's-street, St. James's.

A H.—We really cannot give an opinion. Both are players in the first rank.

A WILMERS.—The majority of the match games between Messrs. Mason and Bird are not worth publishing.

G P FULCHER.—Problem No. 1679 cannot be solved by 1. R takes B, as in reply Black can check with the Rook.

E P O'B.—On examination we find your problem can be solved by 1. Q to Q B 3rd. Is not this a true bull?

J Q FINCH.—The three-mover is still defective. How do you propose to mate if Black, in reply to 2. Q takes Kt, play 2. K to B 3rd?

W LEESSON and F C FOWLE.—Surely there is a simple mate in two moves by 1. Kt (from Kt 4th) to B 6th (ch)?

KEITH TAYLER.—There is no mate, we think, if Black play 1. R (from B sq) takes B.

J H C.—We really cannot undertake to examine problems that are not accompanied by their solutions.

PROBLEM No. 1669.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1670.—Correct solutions received from A Wood, Wee Pawn, C Bennett, Borsco, Benet, W M Curtis, T Guest, Hall, B H H V, East Marten, H Burgess, L S P P, W F Payne, Minto Elliot, H Schleusner, Thorpe, G. H. Gwyn, P S Shenale, T O Fowle, W Teeson, W S B, Nux, Walkden, Penderly Hall, N B S, A J Mullins, J J Heaton, H Ree, M'Clare, G H V, D G H P, J Sowden, H W Offord, I S T, XVI L, F Gotch, R W S, J Marten, H Fenton, W S T, Mary B, Latta, W V D G. Those by German Amateur, A H G, J G T, Three Chafers, Ada and Kate, Woolwich Chess Club, J. de Vevey, and Kingston Mark are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1671.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1672.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1673.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1674.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1675.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1676.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1677.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1678.—Additional satisfactory solutions received from E Bennett, Myth, J Bailey, Trial, Prependennis, J Gotch, Minto Elliot, Emile F, A Novice, G A V. Those by J Davis and Kaled M'Clare are wrong.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils, dated April 27 and June 12, 1867, June 22, 1871, and July 21, 1875, of the Right Hon. Catherine, Dowager-Countess of Beauchamp (widow of John Reginald Pindar, third Earl of Beauchamp), late of No. 19, Grosvenor-square, Rose Cottage, Willesden, and of Stanford Hall, in the counties of Northampton and Leicester, who died on Nov. 4 last, were proved on the 17th ult. by the Right Hon. Lord Selborne and Henry Longley, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the Royal British Benevolent Society for Incurables, the Blind Society, St. George's Fields, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park-corner, the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, the London Society for the Nightly Shelter of the Houseless, Old Bond-street, the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Asylum for Idiots, Reigate, £100 each; and there are a large number of legacies, both pecuniary and specific to members of her Ladyship's family and others. All her freehold property, including her one-fourth share in the Stanford Hall estate, testatrix devises to the use of her three sisters, Maria Otway Cave, Mrs. Anne Richardson, and Mrs. Henrietta Wyatt Edgell, for their respective lives, with benefit of survivorship, and on the death of the survivor to her nephew, Edmund Verney Wyatt Edgell, the heir-presumptive to the barony of Braye, now in abeyance, for his life, with remainder to his sons in strict settlement. The residue of her personal estate is to be laid out in the purchase of real estate in the counties of Leicester, Warwick, Northampton, and Hereford, to be held to similar uses. Certain pictures and jewellery are made heirlooms to pass with the estates; and special directions are given that none of the timber, clumps, or avenues of trees in the park at Stanford Hall are to be cut or grubbed up except in case of decay. Provision is also made for the care of the horses and dogs belonging to her late mother, the Baroness Braye, and special sums of money are provided for the purpose so long as they shall live.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively May 27, 1872, and April 9 and Oct. 20, 1875, of Mr. George William Hoghton, late of No. 71, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, who died on Jan. 14 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by William Strang, John Wreford Budd, George William Alphonse Hoghton, and Charles Armand Hoghton (sons of the deceased), and David Malcolmson, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Marie Antoinette Virginie Hoghton, £300 and an annuity of £1000 for life; he also leaves her a further annuity of £200 and his residence in Inverness-terrace until she marries again, and he releases in her favour and devises to her all his lands in America. Annuities are given to testator's sister and certain of his nephews and nieces, and the residue he gives to all his children in equal shares.

The will, dated March 19, 1873, of Mrs. Ann Brutton, late of No. 25, Albany-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by Henry Mercer, the nephew, and Charles Harris Hodgson, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000



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And so will I. 3s. Don't forget me. 3s.  
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